

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

and Pictorial Times

No. 699.]

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

PRICE WITH SUPPLEMENT { STAMPED, 6d.;
UNSTAMPED, 5d.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Of the pictures on sacred subjects in the present exhibition, the most impressive is "St. John Leading Home his Adopted Mother," by Mr. Dyce. It is early dawn after the Resurrection. On the left of the picture is the Sepulchre, with Mary the wife of Cleophas and Mary Magdalene praying before it. St. John, with a deep expression of sadness and pity, leads away the mother of Christ, so solemnly committed to his care by the Saviour. Mary, whose countenance is furrowed by years of sorrow, looks down at the blood-stained crown of thorns which she carries in her hand. Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus, with bowed heads,

are slowly moving from the garden surrounding the Sepulchre; Nicodemus bearing the cloth which contained the spices for embalming, according to the custom of the Jews. The foreground is delicately worked out, and there is a gleam of dawn on the tomb, whilst the purple cloud of night still hangs on the horizon. This is altogether a picture which must powerfully rivet the interest of every visitor to the exhibition.

Turning from grave to gay, we may next notice Mr. Frith's picture, "Claude Duval." For the information of some of our readers, it may not be unnecessary to mention that Duval was a famous highwayman in the reign of

Charles II. He was originally the Duke of Richmond's French page, but he "took to the road," as the phrase was, and like several other gallant and spendthrift cavaliers of the time, he became the captain of a formidable gang of highwaymen. It is related that in one of his adventures Duval stopped a carriage containing a booty of the value of about 400*l.*, but that he suffered the fair owner to ransom three-fourths of the amount by dancing a minuet with him on Bagshot-heath. It is further recorded that one of the band of robbers whistled the tune to which the couple danced, and accordingly the artist represents him thus engaged. The lady has just

alighted from the carriage, pale and trembling with fear and indignation, and is about to commence her constrained part. Another of Duval's confederates enters the carriage, in which there are two ladies, the one fainting and the other imploring. With an assumed air of gallantry, whilst about to rifle their pockets, the highwayman seems to be assuring them that their sex is a sufficient guarantee for their safety. The figure of Duval is well portrayed. He stands before the lady masked, with one arm raised, and keeping time by snapping his fingers. The amusing character of this picture is testified by the crowds which daily throng round it.



THE EAST ILLUSTRATED: STREET SCENE IN MANILLA.

Mr. H. O'Neil has a large picture, the subject of which belongs to the same class as his popular "Eastward Ho!" and "Homo Agai!" It is called "The Volunteer," and has evidently been suggested by an incident connected with the loss of the Royal Charter. One of the crew of a wrecked vessel has offered to swim ashore with a rope from the deck, which is overwhelmed with water and crowded with appalled passengers. The half-stripped sturdy sailor stands on the deck. The rope is fastened round his waist, and he is ready to enter on his fearful struggle with the heaving breakers. The captain encouragingly grasps his hand, whilst he gives him a parting direction. The sea pours in over the ship's sides and amongst the terrified people. One woman looks on in a state of maniacal despair, others are on their knees engaged in fervent prayer. The interest of the subject must ensure to this picture a large amount of popular applause; but it is generally pronounced to be much too black and opaque in colour, even beyond any requirement of the subject.

Mr. Fead has one of those characteristic pictures of Scottish manners in the delineation of which he so pre-eminently excels. It is entitled "His Only Pair," and it represents a cottar's wife busily engaged in mending an already much-battered pair of trousers, the youthful owner of which is sitting bare-legged and impatient till the operation is completed. This boy is an excellent representation of one of his class. He sits tossing his feet in the air, and with a most amusing expression of discontent in his countenance.

"The Tuilleries on the 20th of June, 1792," is a picture of deep interest, from the pencil of Mr. Elmore. The scene is a room in the Tuilleries. The infuriated people have broken in, and seem to hesitate whether they shall not overleap a table which is the only barrier between them and the Queen. Marie Antoinette stands fronting the people. Her pale countenance expresses indignation, pride, and alarm; but she makes an effort to repress her feelings, and bravely faces the danger. The unfortunate Queen has barricaded herself and her family in the embrasure of a window by shattered chairs and one of the gilded tables of the violated palace. The group of the Royal family is very ably portrayed, and the composition is altogether highly effective.

WEEKLY MUSICAL SUMMARY.

Among the singers engaged for the forthcoming operatic season at St. Petersburg are Mesdames Nantier-Didice, Bernardi, Zoretzi, Signors Tamburlik, Calzolari and Mongini, Madame Carvalho has been offered an engagement on very high terms.

A little piece, entitled *Rita*, recently performed at the Opera Comique in Paris, is understood to be a recently discovered production of Donizetti. The celebrated maestro is said to have composed it in the last year of his life.

The fourth of the series of new philharmonic concerts, which took place on Monday evening last, attracted a crowded audience to St. James's Hall. The performances commenced with Mozart's "Jupiter Symphony." The other orchestral pieces were Cherubini's overture to *Medea*, and the overtures to *Egmont* and *Prometheus*, by Beethoven. Herr Lubek's splendid pianoforte playing excited enthusiastic applause. He gave Weber's celebrated "Concert-Stuck" with wonderful energy and power of fingering. The vocal performers were Madame Borgini-Mamo and Signor Beletti, whose charming singing lent an unusual attraction to the concert.

The Amateur Musical Society also had a concert on Monday evening. Several of the orchestral compositions of Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn were well performed under the direction of Mr. Henry Leslie. The orchestra of this Society contains several eminent amateurs, the ability of whose performance affords decided evidence of the advanced state of musical cultivation in England. At the concert of Monday evening, Mr. S. W. Waley appeared in the threefold character of composer, pianist, and accompanist, and in all to equal advantage. His "Alpine Shepherd's Song" was extremely well sung by Madame Rieder. Mr. Alfred Pollock is perhaps the most accomplished amateur choro-player we possess.

Last evening (Friday) was appointed for the annual performance of the "Messiah," for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians. This excellent charity distributed last year upwards of 2,000*l.* to distressed musicians and their families.

Mr. Hullah produced at St. Martin's Hall, on Wednesday evening, a new Oratorio, entitled "John the Baptist," the composition of Johannes Hager, of Vienna. The work was far from realising the expectations which report had raised in its favour. It may

be unjust to form a decided opinion from a single and, above all, a first performance; but the general effect of the Oratorio on Wednesday evening was by no means promising.

Luigi Gordigiani, a composer of considerable talent, died at Florence, on the 1st instant, after a long and painful illness. His success as a composer of songs obtained for him the name of the "Italian Schubert."

A musical composition of a somewhat novel character has just been published in Paris. It is the prologue to one of Lafontaine's Fables ("The Cat and the Mouse"), set to music by M. Imbert. It is arranged for two voices, baritone and mezzo-soprano.

Miss Laura Baxter's concert, which took place on Wednesday evening, at St. James's Hall, presented a varied programme. The principal singers were, besides Miss Baxter herself, Mesdames Catharine Hays and Weiss, Messrs Raynsford and Theresa Jefferys, Messrs. Weiss, Perren, Alan Irving, and Sims Reeves. Miss Matilda Baxter, a sister of the favourite singer, made her first public appearance as a pianist with considerable success.

Some manuscript compositions of the celebrated Cherubini have recently been sold in Paris by his widow, now in her eighty-seventh year. They consist of overtures, masses, cantatas, orchestral pieces, &c., comprising in all 300 works, written between the years 1773 and 1814.

The opening of the new organ in King's College Chapel, Cambridge, is to be celebrated by a grand choral festival, conducted by Dr. Sterndale Bennett. The proceeds are to be devoted to the "Choir Benevolent Fund," established a few years ago for the relief of the widows and orphans of organists and lay clerks of cathedrals and collegiate choirs.

OPERA.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Rossini's *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* was performed here on Tuesday evening, Madame Borgini-Mamo taking the part of Rosina. In a dramatic sense her impersonation of the character was clever, and her singing charming. If we may find a fault with a performance on the whole so excellent, we should perhaps say that she threw too great a redundancy of ornament into the celebrated "Una voce poco fa." In the scene of the music lesson she introduced the Neapolitan air, by the performance of which she elicited so much applause at the New Philharmonic Concert. Signor Everardi was the Figaro, and Signor Belart the Count, both very good interpreters of the florid music of Rossini. They gave the popular duet, "All idea de quel metallo," with much fluency and spirit. The opera was altogether performed in a style highly gratifying to the audience.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The revival of *Don Giovanni* attracted to the Theatre in Covent Garden, on Saturday evening, a no less crowded audience than that which had assembled in the previous week to witness the same revival at the Haymarket Opera House. Great disappointment was occasioned by Grisi's inability to appear in consequence of indisposition. In the emergency caused by this untoward circumstance, Madame Rudersdorff, at a few hours' notice, took the part of Donna Anna, and acquitted herself most successfully both as an actress and a singer. Mario was the Don Giovanni; though the part was written by Mozart for a baritone, yet Mario is not the first tenor who has effectively sustained it. He certainly looks and acts the character better than any one we have had in London since Tamburini, and notwithstanding all the protests against the transposition of the music to suit his voice, he unquestionably sings it in a manner to delight the general ear. A striking feature in the performance was Madame Csillag's Donna Elvira. This part contains some of the most brilliant and impassioned music in the opera, and its beauties were prominently brought out by Madame Csillag. Ronconi's Leporello is a performance too well known and admired to require comment.

A TARTAR DWELLING.

(See Page 309.)

Among our illustrations of the East we present our readers this week with an interior of the tent of one of those roving tribes of Tartars that inhabit the wide steppes to the north of China, and of which the Abbé Hue (about the only traveller who has visited them) has given us an interesting and amusing account. It was the disturbances arising among these wandering hordes that caused the irruptions with Europe and Asia in the fourth and fifth centuries; and their manners and customs present a peculiar interest, as exhibiting, with little or no change, the same habits in the present day.

The Kutchens Tartars comprise a multitude of tribes, speaking different dialects of the same language. Of course, wandering tribes as they are, they possess neither towns, villages, nor houses, in our sense of these words; but it

will be seen that their tents are roomy—very different from the confined and stifling huts of the African kraals. Their dress consists of the skins of beasts; and the preparation of them being but imperfectly performed, they are seldom free from a strong and disagreeable smell, though long habit has of course reconciled the olfactory nerves of these people to its presence. We need hardly remind our readers that there is a considerable admixture of the Tartar element among the Russian population.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE ON THE STATE OF SICILY.

BOMBARDMENT OF MARSALA—PROGRESS OF GARIBALDI.

The following is from a correspondent of the *Express*, dated from Malta, May 12: "Her Majesty's ship Intrepid arrived from Marsala this morning, leaving at that place Her Majesty's ship Argus. Four screw line-of-battle ships are cruising off Malta, under the command of Rear-Admiral Rodney Mundy; and four screw line-of-battle ships are in port ready for an immediate start; so there are plenty of ships to protect English interests in Sicily if necessary. I have heard from a rather good authority that two—not four—Neapolitan steamers were present at Marsala; that they allowed Garibaldi's troops to land, and then commenced bombarding his ships."

A letter from Marseilles, dated May 16, states that "The Levant steamer has arrived. She touched at Messina on the 13th. The city was still quiet. The captain of the Syria, which arrived yesterday, has declared that on passing Marsala he noticed red flags on the town. He is not certain whether they were flags hoisted by the insurgents or by the inhabitants. News brought by the steamer Italia announces that after the receipt of a despatch from the Emilia 500 men precipitately quitted Milan, and embarked yesterday at Genoa. A movement by General Lamoriciere is spoken of."

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The following telegram has been received at Mr. Reuter's office: "Madrid, May 16.—It is reported that a despatch has been received here from Naples, stating that the state of affairs being precarious, the King has requested foreign intervention."

SICILY IN ARMS.

The Paris *Pays* says that the movement has developed itself with "extraordinary rapidity," and that its success throughout the whole of Sicily "seems certain." . . . It would appear from other very recent information that a part of Garibaldi's expedition has landed in Calabria, and that the insurrection, already almost triumphant in Sicily, now threatens Naples and the Neapolitan provinces in the peninsula.

The *Patrie* gives the following version: "Most serious news has arrived by telegraph from Southern Italy. Garibaldi's expedition has succeeded in raising all Sicily. The Royal troops hold nothing but the fortresses of Palermo and Messina. It is said that the insurrection has broken out simultaneously in Calabria, which is only separated from Sicily by the Straits of Messina. A third insurrection, combined with the two others, is also said to have taken place in the Abruzzis, on the borders of the Roman State. It is rumored that the French squadron of evolution is about to sail for Naples, in order to protect French residents in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies."

THE LADIES AND THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The following letter, containing a practical suggestion as regards the drill and efficiency of volunteer corps, has been addressed by Earl Grosvenor, the commandant of the Westminster Volunteer Corps, to a contemporary: "May I ask your kind insertion of a line on a subject of some importance to the tradesmen of the west-end and to the metropolitan volunteers? In this matter the ladies have it in their power to contribute very materially to the efficiency of our volunteers—and how? By not shopping after two p.m. on Saturday. Should they consent to yield to such a demand on their convenience and good-nature the tradesmen would be able to close their shops at that hour, the men would obtain a half-holiday, which many would be only too glad to devote to the military exercises happily so much in fashion, to their great moral and physical benefit. In the city business is over by about two o'clock, and I am confident that if it were only more generally known in our quarter what real practical advantage would accrue from a little personal sacrifice and consideration on the part of the ladies in their Saturday's shopping arrangements, they would be most willing to assist in this half-holiday volunteer movement. Probably an association of ladies might be started for this object, and a committee formed for acting upon this suggestion, if, as I think, it is not altogether worthless."



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. B.—St. Paul's School was founded in 1563.
S. P.—This request shall have early attention.
A. S.—The finest kind of black lead is found four miles from Newark, and is technically called wad.

EMMELINE.—It is a Swedish custom to lay wreaths of ivy on a grave. On the death of the Bishop of Norwich, Jenny Lind sent one of these chaplets as "her tears" for the loss of her friend and patron.

ELM LODGE.—The carpets so much admired for their rich and bright colours, as well as their soft velvet pile, although bearing the name of the Earl of Elms, are now chiefly manufactured at Kidderminster. They were originally fabricated in that town.

LAND'S END.—There is one spot just beyond the borders where a person may throw stones into three countries and three kingdoms. The first of these are Dumfriesshire, Roxburghshire, and Northumberland; we need scarcely say that the two kingdoms are Scotland and England.

MSA. W. T.—Either oak or maple wood makes the best picture frames for engravings, according to the room in which they are to be hung; but in either case the gold moulding inside is to be under the glass. This is a very great modern improvement as it preserves it from tarnishing.

BETA.—The cat's eye or asteria is a beautiful gem, approaching the nature of the opal. It is of a bright colour, which seems to be lodged deep in the stone, and which shifts as it is moved in various directions. The gem is larger than a pea, and is generally of a semi-circular form, and naturally smooth. It is found in the East and West Indies, and also in Europe.

KINROSS.—The Gentlemen's Cap is not designed for braving the lines of the most difficult conditions. In reference to the article entitled Turkish Cigars, appearing in this week's paper, will supply the means of transit. The tobacco is manufactured for this express purpose. The proper silk is the embroidery, and the stitch the same as in muslin.

MANCHESTER.—In selecting ornamental trees for round a park the ash is considered one of the most appropriate, from its extreme elegance of form and beauty of foliage. The light and agreeable green of its leaves contrasts most favourably with the richer and darker hues of other trees. From the grace and elegance of its character it has been named the Venus of the Forest. It is rather late in coming into leaf, and the first frost suddenly destroys its beauty.

A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.—The following directions will enable you to make an excellent wall ragout. Take a breast of veal, cut it into pieces, put it into a stew-pan with a little oil, and pour in as much stock as will cover it, and as soon as the stock has boiled, add a little salt, pepper, and a bundle of sweet herbs, and let it stew till done. Then thicken some gravy, add a little ketchup, and serve over the veal.

MATILDA.—The two most fashionable colours are now by the titles of the Magenta and the Solferino. The first of these is an extremely agreeable and refreshing green, with a tinge of blue in its shade, the second a sort of intense, deep, and brilliant peach, inclining to what is understood by the double colour. It is not necessary to say that both of these have received their names in France, thus making the ladies under the guidance of fashion do homage to the military character of the empire.

M. D.—We should be very glad to see the suggestion carried into effect. An excellent and simple plan is practised in Paris to detect the adulteration of milk. A pint of pure milk weighs a certain weight—if more or less it is not in its natural state. The police are authorised to test the milk sold by the different dealers, and to throw away all that differs from the rule. This is the principle of the milk sold in Paris being so much superior to that of London. The subject demands more attention than it receives in this country.

MATILDA.—The Bebeck was a species of violin, mentioned by old writers. It is also mentioned in Milton's "L'Allegro," and the following lines from that poem are, no doubt, those to which you allude:—

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund reboels sound,
To many a youth, and many a maid,
Dancing in the chequered shade;
And young and old come forth to play,
On a sunshine holiday.

LEICESTER.—It is difficult to speak of the value of horse-meat depends upon pedigree and personal points of importance. One highly valued on both accounts has been sold for three hundred and fifty pounds when only a year old. Such a horse is the hoped-for winners of the Derby. Each horse has his groom boy, whose sole duty is engrossed by him, and so to live suspicion rests upon these youths that they are complicit in a crime at a common table, and are looked up to their white cheeks and to deprive them of opportunity for treachery. They are to be inferred that they were more less frequent, but only that some one should make an entry and tamper with them.

AN ENQUIRER.—There are many criteria for fixing the prosperity of a country, but one of the most simple which almost all philosophers have accepted, is to estimate how much annual food a nation can afford to eat. For instance, in 1791, France has been estimated in the following way. In that year a man consumed 147 pounds during the year. In 1791, the quantity had fallen to 110 pounds, and the population was 26,000,000. In 1839, the population was 36,000,000, and the quantity had fallen to 110 pounds, which rate was maintained until the revolution of 1839, after which it fell to about 98 pounds. Accepting this criterion, the statistics of the present day ought to be consulted.

A CONSTANT READER.—It is quite a mistake to suppose that our country is especially exempt from those great disturbances of nature which have been attended with such fearful consequences in other lands. Within the present century no less than one hundred and ten earthquakes have been felt in Great Britain; some of them single shocks, others groups of shocks. Those which are on record proved very destructive, but it is not the number which is the most important; but it is not to be inferred that they were more less frequent, but only that there was no third mode of recovering their occurrence. Over the whole globe it is computed that there is an earthquake of more or less violence, in some place or another, once in ten days.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
For Twelve Months ... 26s. 0d
„ Six Months ... 13s. 0d
„ Three Months ... 6s. 6d.
Single Copy ... 6d.

WEDDING STATIONERY.—Patterns free by post.—The newest and most fashionable designs, including specimens of Card Envelopes, Invitations, At Home Notes, Breakfast Invitations, Specimens of Stamping, &c.—PARKINS and GOTTU, 25, Oxford-street.

25,000 BIBLES, Prayer-books, and Church Services, in every description of binding and type, being the cheapest, largest, and best-bound stock in the Kingdom, at PARKINS and GOTTU'S, 24 and 25, Oxford-street. Parkins and Gottu's 10s. 6d. Family Bible.

MINIATURE PHOTOGRAPHS, for ALBUMS, DEVOTIONAL BOOKS, &c.—THE PASSION.—“The Victim's Last Supper,” DOCK'S “Gethsemane,” “The Martyr's Bearing the Cross,” Robert's “Crucifixion,” and “Descent from the Cross,” Caracci's “Three Maries at the Sepulchre.”
Though so minute, they are remarkably correct in detail, and bear examination with a magnifier. The use of such gems of art will be felt in a hundred different ways.—Lady's Newspaper.
2s. THE SET: post free, for stamps sent to S. B. BEAL, 4, Gray's-Inn-lane, West India, St.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

THE
LADY'S NEWSPAPER
AND
Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

CIRCUMSTANCES of a very painful nature have lately occurred to fix public attention very strongly on the management of children in private schools. So far as these are connected with the case of the Rev. Mr. Hatch we do not mean to speak; we sincerely believe it to be one of those exceptional instances of crime which are regulated by no law, and are controllable by no foresight, but which crop out from the surface of society at rare intervals, to show what human nature is capable of. But there is another case, that of the schoolmaster at East-bourne, of whom, in the present state of the accusation against him, we need say no more than this, that he admits to having chastised one of his pupils overnight, and that that pupil was found dead in his bed next morning. It is happily rare that school punishment is followed by such a disastrous result; but the fact that it does sometimes occur, and that it has occurred in the present instance, is enough to invite to a reconsideration of the whole question of punishment in our schools.

We are quite aware that the corporal punishment of boys at school has high and venerated authority. It exists in Eton, Harrow, and other public schools, to which the sons of the noblest in the land are sent, and there aristocratic youths submit to the discipline without a murmur. Sheltered under this high example, every pedagogue throughout the country who advertises for his two or three pupils, to bring up along with his own sons, thinks he is entitled to use the same means of enforcing discipline, and even makes a boast that he adopts the system which is patronised by the aristocracy of the land. It deserves consideration, however, how far even these great public establishments are justified in retaining a system of corporal punishment which is repugnant to all right feeling. Sure we are that, if the practice of flogging in schools were now to be proposed for the first time, it would be met by one universal shout of horror and execration from one end of the country to the other. The practice had its origin in the ascetic customs of the monks, who, were, in the middle ages, the great teachers of youth, and whom we can excuse for not being wiser than their times. And to those who know the strong and tenacious feeling with which we English cling to all the customs of our ancestors, it will not appear wonderful that this relic of the middle ages has survived into the nineteenth century, like some iceberg that has drifted far down into the warm latitudes, and that we should have a superstitious veneration for, and be afraid to touch, what has lasted so long. Nevertheless, we believe there is a spirit of opposition growing up against the practice, that the boys feel degraded by the punishment, and that parents

look every year with more disfavour on a continuance of the custom. These are feelings before which even the statutes of colleges and the obstinate resistance of masters must eventually become powerless.

But whatever may be the excuse offered for the administration of flogging in our great public schools, the private establishments scattered throughout the country have no right to avail themselves of the plea. At Eton and Harrow the punishment is administered in the face of the whole school, and, while it adds to the degradation of the boy who is its victim, it is, at the same time, a check on the passions of the master. A rude sort of public opinion has there sprung up, from long practice, by which not only are the offences fixed that deserve flogging, but the amount of punishment due for each offence, which the master would soon find, if he were to attempt it, he cannot violate with impunity. But scarcely any of these checks or safeguards against abuse exist in private schools. There the master reigns supreme; the boys are generally too few to stand up for what they may consider their rights; and there is none of that traditional feeling that has come down through a long series of youthful generations, and which may be said to form the unwritten law of the place. The master is therefore left to inflict what punishment he pleases; and the boy is left to judge for himself whether or not his punishment has been unduly severe. We need not doubt that he will readily arrive at such a conclusion; and then it becomes a point of honour with him to resist; while the master no less feels it matter of duty to break down that resistance, and to have his authority obeyed. Personal passions mingle in the struggle; and in the wretched contest all hope of future usefulness between master and boy is at an end, even if the issue be not as tragic as that with which the country has lately been startled. Now we want to know why this should be? Observe, we are not speaking of parental discipline; with that we do not here intermeddle. But though a schoolmaster may in some sense be said to come in the place of a parent, yet the power of corporal punishment is an exercise of parental authority which no wise parent would willingly delegate to another. It might be safely set down, we think, that a schoolmaster who has recourse to flogging his pupils as a means of maintaining discipline does not understand the first rudiments of his profession, and ought not to be allowed to exercise it. The many schools through the country where, we are happy to say, corporal punishment is not permitted, is a decisive proof that, with a judicious teacher, it can be dispensed with in all.

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

ITALY is not yet destined to settle down in peace. Affairs in the north are still unsettled, when new disturbances arise in the south. The dashing partisan chief, Garibaldi, no sooner finds his native city of Nice excluded from those Italian liberties which he helped to win, than he departs to find another country, and found a new free state in the down-trodden island of Sicily. There is something grand in the enthusiastic devotion of this man to the cause of liberty, which blinds the mind to the irregularity of the means by which he endeavours to secure it. His life has been spent for his country, and he has hitherto met with nothing but disappointment. His former misadventures, indeed, might have been borne; for his defeats were owing to the chances of war. Overborne by superior numbers at Rome, and again at Venice, he had the consolation of knowing that he had made a gallant fight, and done all that man could do to ensure success. But the issue of his last enterprise must have been a terrible blow to his sanguine and susceptible mind. To be betrayed by his own friends, to have his own country made the sacrifice for the security of those privileges which he had won on the battle-field, to find that the reward of all the services he had rendered Italy was, that he should be denied Italian citizenship, and be converted into a Frenchman—this was a blow which must have been the more staggering because it was so wholly unexpected. His fierce attack on the Piedmontese Minister at the first meeting of the Parliament showed how much he resented it, and it might have been expected that the proud and disappointed man would have foresworn all

further interest in a struggle which, whatever benefits it might yield to others, brought only grief and insult to him. But no! the indomitable spirit is again in arms; unwarned by former disappointments, he flings himself headlong into a quarrel which is not his; and leads a band—we hardly know whether to call them filibusters or knights-errant—to join in the Sicilian quarrel against their Sovereign.

The treatment he has met with is perhaps the best excuse for his present conduct. It is true that by his invasion of Sicily he still further entangles the ravell'd knot of Italian politics, and endangers the new-born liberties of the country for which he so lately fought. But he may fairly answer, that for any consequences of that kind, those men are answerable who have deprived him of all share in those liberties and all interest in that country. It is no longer of any consequence to him whether Sardinia is plunged into a fresh war or not, for Sardinia has rejected his services and released him from his allegiance. He has become a citizen of the world, and is free to carry his sword wherever it is likely to be most valued. If he can free Sicily from the domination of the King of Naples and join it to the free States already existing in Italy, he may yet realise the dreams of his youth, and find in the gratitude of these islanders a compensation for the coldness with which his services have been treated elsewhere. If his enterprise should fail, he will at least be no worse off than he was before; for failure and he are now of old acquaintance. If his expedition should kindle again the flames of a general war, there is a possibility that, in the struggle, his beloved Nice may again be recovered for Italy. Why should he not once more set his fortunes on the hazard of the die, when he has all to win and scarcely anything to lose?

The danger of this expedition to Sardinia arises from the circumstance that Naples and the allies of Naples may hold her accountable for allowing it to leave her coasts. Whatever protestations Count Cavour may make of his innocence in the matter, he is not likely to be believed. No one will imagine it to be possible that an expedition consisting of many hundred men, armed and equipped with all the munitions of war, could leave the coast without the governing authorities knowing something about it. It could not be done in this country, where there is much more freedom of movement than in the freest state on the Continent. But it is possible that the Government of Naples may take a lenient view of the conduct of Sardinia. All Governments know by experience the difficulty of controlling bands of resolute and desperate men in unquiet times. The American filibustering expeditions are instances of what we mean; and it will be recollected that in the last French Revolution the Provisional Government were glad to get rid of a number of troublesome spirits by conniving at their invasion of Belgium, where the population speedily gave a good account of them. So it has probably been with the Sardinian Government and Garibaldi. Count Cavour must have felt that as long as the restless Nizzard remained in the country he would be a thorn in his side, and was probably not displeased when he heard that he was about to be joined by a thousand or two of kindred spirits, who, whatever might be their fate, were not likely to give him any further trouble. Naples will probably accept of this apology in preference to engaging in a foreign war, while she has a formidable insurrection in hand that will require all her efforts to repress.

Whether she will succeed is matter of doubt. The Sicilians are far more disaffected than their fellow-subjects on the main land. Their discontent dates from 1812, when they enjoyed prosperity and freedom, through the English occupation of the island under Lord William Bentinck, and were taught to believe—though their belief turned out a miserable delusion—that their freedom would be preserved to them under the Neapolitan rule. Their history since that time has been a chronic state of insurrection, which was always unsuccessful, because the peasantry could not contend against disciplined troops. In Garibaldi and his band they have gained what they never had before—a tried leader and the nucleus of a military force—and they therefore renew the contest with greatly improved chances of success.

WEEKLY RESUME.

THE LORDS AND THE PAPER DUTY—THE OUTCRY ABOUT THE GUNBOATS—NEW PHASE OF THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP—THE REV. MR. HATCH AND HIS ACCUSEES—THE NEW ARCHBISHOP.

The Lords, or rather a section of them, with the Earl of Derby at their head, threaten to reject the bill for the repeal of the Paper Duty; and public meetings have been, or are about to be, held in various parts of the country to protest against their interference in the matter. It is doubtful whether they will carry their threat into effect. After all that may be said as to the inability of the nation to spare the tax at this crisis in our finances, it remains true that the Commons are, by the constitution, the best judges of that question; and, sensitive as the representatives of the people are as to any attempt on the part of the Lords to touch the purse-strings of the nation, their interference in this matter might raise a collision between the two Houses, which is at this moment especially undesirable. It is now more than a hundred years since the Lords attempted to retain a tax which the Commons wished to repeal.

The outcry that has been raised about the state of the gun-boats turns out to have less foundation than was first supposed. It is now admitted that they were built of unseasoned wood, with the full knowledge and consent of the Admiralty of that day, because no better was at the time to be had. In fact, there is now no doubt that the Admiralty cared little at the time how they were built, as they expected half of them and more to be sunk in the assault on Cronstadt, which was then meditated. The close of the war dismissed these vessels to a longer life, when all their defects should be brought to light. Even this, however, would not have happened so soon had not the authorities drawn them up out of the water, where, as every housewife knows, every wooden vessel will shrink. Those that have been employed afloat afford no ground of complaint. As to the men who fastened the timbers with short bolts—which are, in fact, no fastenings at all—the Admiralty has intimated its intention to prosecute them.

The late undecided prize-fight is now working itself out in another form. The two pugilists have engaged in a war of words, through the columns of the newspapers, and contended who shall excel in the game of brag. Here we must own the advantage is clearly on the side of the American, who, among other new methods of deciding which shall be champion, proposed that they should join hands and jump together from the top of a high house to the ground. Poor Tom Sayers is reduced to the expedient of perpetrating a miserable joke, to the effect that while he admits his rival is a brick, he is a brick-layer. Neither of the men, we observe, show any great eagerness to fight again; which we attribute not to any cowardice on their part, but to a consciousness that though the public have applauded their first passage of arms, yet the common-sense and morality of the country would revolt from any repetition of the fight.

Our law courts have been occupied during the latter part of last week and the beginning of the present with one of the most painful cases that has ever been brought before a jury. The Rev. Mr. Hatch was some time since accused by his female pupils with indecent conduct. A jury found him guilty on the evidence of the girls—the eldest of whom was eleven, the other eight years of age. Since then the reverend gentleman indicted the eldest for perjury; and after a long and anxious trial both judge and jury came to the conviction that she was guilty, and that Mr. Hatch had fallen a victim to her false swearing. The case is equally distressing in whatever point of view we may regard it; but this must be said, that while the moral character of the reverend gentleman is fully vindicated, and he will doubtless be immediately released from the sentence which was first passed on him, yet enough transpired from his own evidence to show a marvellous amount of indiscretion—a want of judgment and common-sense which render him unfit for having the training of pupils.

It turns out that the Premier's choice for the Archbishopric of York has fallen on Dr. Longley, who, a few years ago, was translated from Ripon to Durham. His successor in that rich see has not yet been named.

LONDON AND PARIS
FASHIONS.DESCRIPTION OF THE
ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. (*Young Lady's Dress*).—Robe of plain India muslin. The skirt, which is five yards in width, is gathered in at the waist, and finished at the lower edge by a hem upwards of a quarter of a yard deep. The corsage is in the Swiss style—that is to say, over a high corsage of muslin there is a *corsette*, or low corsage of porcelain blue silk. The muslin corsage is gathered in at the throat on a band trimmed with two rows of narrow lace. The *corsette* has epaulets, and is trimmed with quillings and small bows of narrow blue ribbon. At the waist it forms a small basque. Bishop's sleeves, very wide, and gathered in at the wrists on a band trimmed with two rows of lace.

Fig. 2. (*Promenade Dress*).—Robe of grey silk. The corsage high, plain, and fastened up the front by a row of buttons. It is without a point at the waist, and the ceinture worn with it is very narrow, and is fastened with agraffes of silver, enamelled in colours. The sleeves are of a novel and very pretty form. They descend to about the middle of the arm, are rather wide at top, and augment in width as they descend. They are set in at the arm-hole without fulness. At the lower part they are slashed, or slit up so as to form seven bands, each nearly an inch broad, and the slashings are filled up by bouillonés attached on each side to the edges of the bands. A narrow, standing-up frill, hemmed at the edge, finishes the end of the sleeves. The skirt is very full at the lower part, but without being *bouffant* at the top. The fulness is made to increase gradually downwards by the breadths of silk being turned in at the upper part so as to lie one over the other. In front, the skirt is set in at the waist without fulness. The trimming consists of nine flounces edged with hems. They are set on very full, and are each about two inches broad. The collar is small and composed of lace. The under sleeves consist of puffs of spotted tulle, fastened on a wristband trimmed with a ruche of lace. Bonnet of Belgian straw. The trimming consists of a band of black ribbon, figured with sprays of cherries, passing across the bonnet, and terminating on one side by a flowing end, and a *chiffonné* formed of the ribbon, intermingled with clusters of cherries. The curtain is of plain tulle covered with blonde. Under the brim there is a bandeau formed of a *chiffonné* of ribbon, and a bow of ribbon is placed above the forehead, in the centre. The ruches of blonde at the sides are intermingled with narrow black lace.

OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION
AND DRESS.

Some elegant peignoirs have just been completed by a fashionable modiste. They are ornamented with needle-work in a medallion pattern, the medallions being disposed in rows. A band of coloured ribbon placed under the medallions adds greatly to the rich effect of the embroidery. This style of peignoirs has a large pelerine slightly pointed, and pelerine and sleeves are ornamented with rows of medallions with coloured ribbon under. The waist is confined by a ceinture of silk or broad ribbon. The jupon worn with the peignoir is ornamented with a tablier of rich embroidery, intermingled with Valenciennes.

The out-door dresses prepared within the last few days include one composed of grey silk figured with a Pompadour pattern; the skirt is plain, the corsage high, and the



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



THE WAR IN SICILY: GENERAL GARIBOLDI.—(See Page 383.)

sleeves are in the pagoda form. With this dress is worn a mantelet of black lace, trimmed with two lace flounces. The bonnet has the crown and curtain composed of silk, figured with small rose-colour sprigs on a light green ground. The front consists of white chip, and the trimming is formed of ruches and bouquets of flowers. Another very pretty dress of violet silk has five flounces pinked at the edges, and each headed by ruching. The corsage is plain and pointed, and the sleeves loose and trimmed with two frills. The bonnet adopted with this dress consists of white tulle and crape, and is trimmed on the outside with black lace and tufts of lilac feathers. Just above the forehead, in the centre of the under trimming, there is a bow of lilac ribbon. A cloak of black silk, trimmed with passementerie, completes the costume.

The new style of arranging hair coiffures in detached bouquets of flowers, instead of a continuous circular wreath, still maintains favour. We have seen some very pretty bouquets for the hair and for trimming dresses. They are composed of white lilac, blue corn flowers, hyacinths of all tints, tulips, pink azaleas, &c. The bouquet-corsage is now frequently placed very low, almost as low as the point in front of the waist, and a little on one side.

CHARACTER OF LADY JANE
GREY.

Jane Grey, eldest daughter of the Duke of Suffolk, was nearly of the same age with Edward. Edward had been precocious to a disease; the activity of his mind had been a symptom, or a cause, of the weakness of his body. Jane Grey's accomplishments were as extensive as Edward's; she had acquired a degree of learning rare in matured men, which she could use gracefully, and could permit to be seen by others, without vanity or consciousness. Her character had developed with her talents. At fifteen she was learning Hebrew and could write Greek; at sixteen she corresponded with Bullinger in Latin at least equal to his own; but the matter of her letters is more striking than the language, and speaks more for her than the most elaborate panegyrics of admiring courtiers. She has left a portrait of herself drawn by her own hand; a portrait of piety, purity, and free, noble innocence, uncoloured, even to a fault, with the emotional weaknesses of humanity. While the effects of the Reformation in England had been chiefly visible in the outward dominion of scoundrels and in the eclipse of the hereditary virtues of the national character, Lady Jane Grey had lived to show that the defect was not in the Reformed faith, but in the absence of all faith—that the graces of a St. Elizabeth could be rivalled by the pupil of Crammer and Ridley.—*Froude's History of England.* (Parker and Son.)

COMFORTS OF CHILDREN.—Call not that man wretched who, whatever else he suffers as to pain inflicted, pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes and on whom he dotes. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its darkest mantle over him, the song of the gay may be far from his own dwelling, his face may be unknown to his neighbours, and his voice may be unheeded among those with whom he dwells—even pain may reach his joints, and sleep flee from his pillow—but he has a gem with which he would not part for wealth defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the highest wealth, or for the sweetest sleep that ever sat upon a mortal's eye.—*Coleridge.*

NOTES ON ART.

The exhibition of the collected works of the late Sir William Ross is now open to the public at the Rooms of the Society of Arts in John-street, Adelphi. Last week the Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort and several of the junior members of the royal family, visited the exhibition, and Her Majesty expressed herself highly gratified. The deceased artist had enjoyed the high patronage of his Sovereign since the year 1837. In that year Her Majesty sent for Sir William Ross, and commissioned him to paint her own and other miniatures of the royal family and the aristocracy. Among the numerous commands from the Queen was the requisition to paint several members of the Saxo-Gotha family, including the King and Queen of the Belgians, and their infant princes. On a visit to Paris, Sir William painted Louis Philippe, his Queen, and many members of the Orleans family. At

Lisbon, he painted the King and Queen of Portugal and several members of their court. At a later period Louis Napoleon, when President, sent for a full-length miniature to Sir William Ross, and he also painted a similar miniature of the Empress. A great proportion of these interesting works are in the Exhibition at the Society of Arts. The Queen's contributions to the collection are especially interesting. It is said that Sir William Ross painted in the course of his life, about 2,000 miniatures.

Mr. Burford has just opened a new Panorama: the subject is, Rome, taken from the Tower of the Capitol, and comprising the most prominent objects, both of the ancient and the modern city. The seven hills are all distinctly visible. The Pantheon of Rome, Venice, and the High Kolon, are now all three open to the public in Leicester-square.

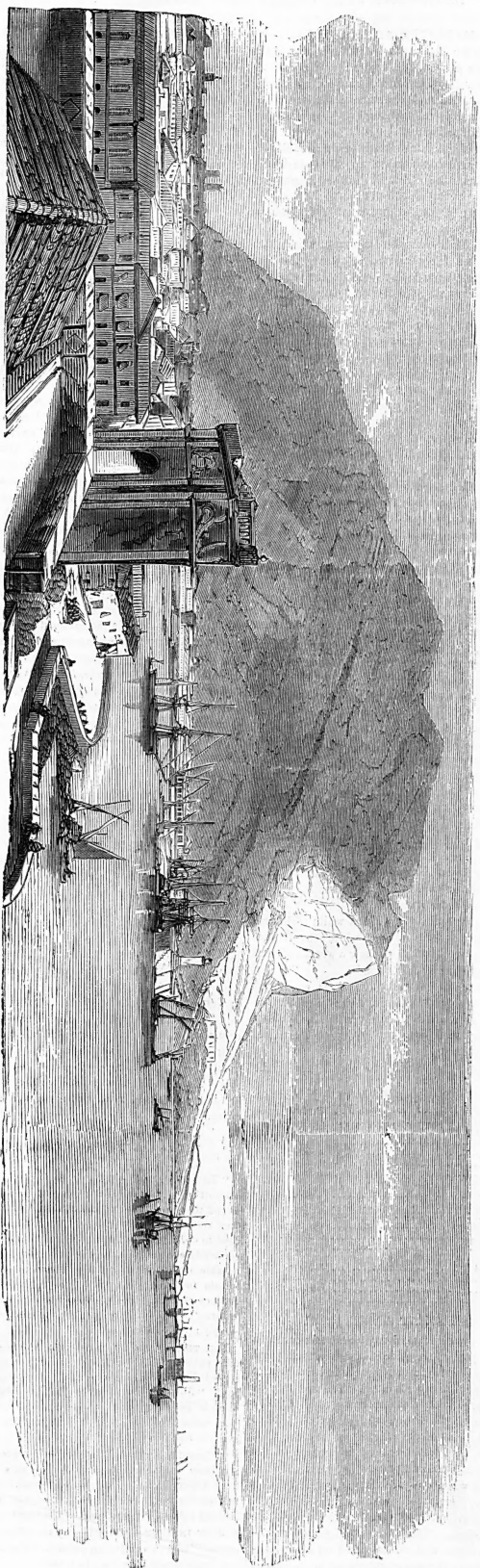
The plan projected by Captain Fowke for altering the National Gallery is, it is reported,

likely to be adopted by Government. The main feature of this scheme is understood to be, to make the present building sufficiently large to contain the national pictures, without clogging the Royal Academy.

An engraving from Sir John's admirable portrait of the Bishop of London has been published by Mr. Hogarth, the print-seller.

An exhibition of ancient and modern pictures, in oil and water-colours, is in preparation by the Liverpool Society of the Fine Arts. It will contain contributions from the collections of gentlemen resident in and near Liverpool. It appears from a statement of the accounts of the society, that the exhibition last year was attended by 10,000 persons, and that it received more liberal support from the public, it is probable that it will not be repeated next year.

A splendid gift has been presented to the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington by Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison, of Sudbrooke Holme, in the County of Lincoln. It consists of fifty splendid original water-colour paintings, the property of that lady's late husband, Richard Ellison, Esq., who always intended that some portion of his valuable collection should ultimately be bequeathed to the nation. The pictures now presented to the public are paintings in the highest class of water-colour art, by the most eminent British artists. They will form the nucleus of a new public collection of art, to be called the "Ellison Gallery," henceforth to rank with the "Vernon Gallery" and the "Sheep-shanks Gallery." The principal conditions annexed to Mrs. Ellison's gift are:—"That the pictures shall be deposited in the national collection of water-colour paintings at South Kensington, commenced by the Department of Science and Art, until a separate and permanent place shall be erected for the purpose; that the professional adviser for the preservation of the said water-colour paintings shall be the President of



VIEW OF PARLIAMENT, SECT. 1.—(See Page 383.)

that it has accumulated 20,000*l.* of invested property.

The sudden death of Sir Charles Barry is an event which has caused deep and general regret. The eminent architect expired suddenly on Saturday evening last, at his residence near Clapham-common. Up to within two or three hours of his decease, Sir Charles was in the enjoyment of as sound health as generally falls to the lot of a man approaching his seventieth year. On Friday he was transacting his usual business at the New Palace, Westminster, and he was so well that he passed the greater part of the day at the Crystal Palace. He was, however, between eight and nine in the evening, seized with a fit (apparently paralytic), and the symptoms were so rapid that in about two hours Sir Charles had ceased to exist.

A great sale of pictures, consisting of a collection of highly-interesting works from several private cabinets, were disposed of under the

hammer of Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods, on Saturday last. The chief portion of the pictures was a collection, by modern English artists, formed many years ago by Mr. George Bristow, of Oldbalding Hall, Wiltshire. Several lots were portions of the fine collection of Mr. Thomas Ball, of the Park, Nottingham. Among the pictures disposed of on Saturday were works by Morland, Clarkson, Stoddard, Etry, Firth, Nasmyth, and Creswick. A beautiful miniature portrait of the Empress Eugénie, painted from life, by the late Sir William Ross, sold for fifty-one guineas; and the "Dance School," a study from the celebrated work in the Vernon Gallery, brought 100 guineas. The amount of the whole day's sale on Saturday exceeded 9,000*l.* guineas. The sale was resumed on Monday, and was well attended, and excited as much interest as on the previous day. Among the pictures which brought the highest prices were the following: A landscape by Nasmyth.

"Clifton and Leigh Woods," with Bristol in the distance," 550 guineas. "David Garrick and Mrs. Garrick Seated in a Beautiful Landscape" (Sir Joshua Reynolds), 350 guineas. "Children Feeding Rabbits" (Colley), 500 guineas. "A Landscape, with Bull and Cows at Pasture" (an early work of Rosa Bonheur), 110 guineas. The proceeds of Monday's sale exceeded 1,500*l.*

Some curious relics of antiquity were discovered a few days ago in the course of excavations the City of London Gas Company's Works, Whitefriars. The objects, which were found at the depth of between fourteen and sixteen feet below the surface, are of the dates of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. Among them are spurs with ornamental towels, some curious pointed shoes, of the reigns of Edward III. and Richard III.; saddle-trappings, in excellent preservation, a lady's gold finger-ring, set with ruby, silver collars of Edward III.; a Queen Elizabeth's skirpace;

some fragments of ancient pottery and other things.

FATE OF A FORGER IN INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* writes, under date April 10: "A curious forgery case has recently been heard in our Supreme Court. The principal defendant, Shibkissen Banerjee, was a very wealthy native possessing property to the amount of 4,000*l.* per annum. He was accused of forging the signature of his deceased brother to a will, which he was a legatee to the extent of nearly 15,000*l.* His principal witness was a Dr. Crawford, formerly an army surgeon, who had sworn to the genuineness of the signature of the deceased and to the soundness of his mind at the time, to eight years' past service, and Krimpe Lall, to seven years' transportation. It is impossible to give you an idea of the sensation this punishment has produced among the natives."

French station of Chantonnay. Application was made at once that they should be delivered up, under the terms of our extradition treaty with France. The matter was referred to the French Government, and under orders received from it the prisoners Shibkissen and Krimpe Lall were delivered up three weeks ago. Crawford Lall, but was captured in the suburbs. Their trial occupied three days of last week and came to a conclusion on Thursday, the fifth. They were all found guilty, and were sentenced to various degrees of punishment—Shibkissen to fourteen years' transportation; Crawford Lall, who had sworn to having witnessed the signature of the deceased and to the soundness of his mind at the time, to eight years' penal servitude; and Krimpe Lall, to seven years' transportation. It is impossible to give you an idea of the sensation this punishment has produced among the natives."

Sir Henry George Ward has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Trevelyan as Governor of Malacca.

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

SATURDAY.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Court in the afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

Senor Gutierrez had an audience of the Queen, and delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Honduras. Count Lottorf had his first audience of Her Majesty, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort presided at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, held at the Duchy-office, Buckingham-gate, St. James's-park.

The Queen and Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace soon after three o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by the Princess Alice and the Princesses Helena and Beatrice, for the camp at Aldershot.

The Queen was escorted by a detachment of Light Dragoons to the private station at Vauxhall of the South-Western Railway, and travelled by a special train to the Farnborough station.

ROYAL PAVILION, ALDERSHOT CAMP.

SUNDAY.

The Queen, Prince Consort, and the royal family arrived at the Pavilion at twenty minutes before five o'clock yesterday.

The dinner party in the evening included her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Major-General the Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, K.C.B., Adjutant-General, Major-General Sir R. Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General, Major-General Lawrence, C.B., 1st brigade; Brigadier-General Brook Taylor, 2nd brigade; Brigadier-General Russell, C.B., 3rd brigade; Colonel Chapman, C.B., R.E., Colonel Fitzmayer, C.B., R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, 16th Lancers; Colonel Goodwyn, C.B., 41st Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, 86th Regiment.

This morning, at eleven o'clock, Her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice and Princess Helena, attended Divine service in the camp.

MONDAY.

At twenty minutes after ten Her Majesty left the Royal Pavilion on horseback to review the Aldershot Division. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with Princess Alice, accompanied Her Majesty on horseback. Princess Helena and Princess Beatrice followed in an open carriage.

The review took place in the Long Valley, and at the conclusion Her Majesty and the royal party returned to the Pavilion at two o'clock.

At half-past three the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice and Princess Helena, went in an open carriage to see the rifle practice by detachments of Guards. The Duchess of Athole and the Equerries were in attendance. The Prince Consort rode on horseback to the ground. Her Majesty returned to the Pavilion at five o'clock, and immediately left for Farnborough Station with the Prince Consort and the royal family. The royal party travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to the private station at Vauxhall, and were escorted by a detachment of Light Dragoons to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at twenty minutes before seven o'clock.

TUESDAY.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Court in the afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont visited the Queen. Count de Bernstoff, the Prussian Minister, attended the Prince and Princess at the reception. Her Majesty was attended by Lord Rivers, Lord in Waiting, and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, Groom in Waiting.

The Countess de Neuilly and the Duke de Nemours visited Her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice and Prince Arthur, and attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart, took a drive in a carriage and four in the afternoon.

The Prince Consort rode on horseback attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, honoured the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, with their presence in the evening.

Lord Rivers and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell have succeeded Lord Methuen and Major-General Sir Henry Bentinck as the Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

WEDNESDAY.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode on horseback in the morning, attended by the Hon. Emily Cathcart, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Major Teesdale, arrived at Buckingham Palace in the afternoon from Oxford. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales

and the Princess Alice, and attended by the Hon. Beatrice Byng, took a drive in a carriage and four in the afternoon. The Equerries in Waiting attended on horseback.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.

Her Majesty the Queen gave in the evening a State Ball, to which a party of 1,811 were invited.

The Picture Gallery, Green Drawing-room, Saloon, State Dining-room, and Promenade Gallery were opened for the reception. A guard of honour was on duty in front of the Palace.

The Yeomen of the Guard lined the Grand Hall and staircase, under the command of the Exon in Waiting; Major-General Sir Travell Phillips, Lieutenant of the Royal Body Guard, attended.

The company began to arrive at Buckingham Palace soon after nine o'clock.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived at twenty minutes before ten o'clock, attended by Lady G. Somerset and Colonel Home Purves. The Duke of Cambridge was attended by his Equerry in Waiting.

The Queen and Prince Consort were conducted to the Ball and Concert-room by Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward, and other principal officers of the royal household. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, and the Maharajah Duleep Singh. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting attended the royal party. The corps diplomatique and the general company followed.

The Queen wore a dress of white crêpe over white silk, two flounces, the upper one looped up with bouquets of white lilies and chrysanthemums, ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of a wreath of white lilies and chrysanthemums ornamented with diamonds.

The Princess Alice wore a white crêpe dress over rich glacé silk, trimmed with bugles and white roses. Her Royal Highness wore a wreath of white roses to correspond.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a black glacé silk dress, trimmed with black tulle, and an over skirt of deep black lace. A stomacher, necklace, and earrings of pearls and diamonds. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was composed of a pearl tiara, black feathers, and black lappets.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a white tulle dress, festooned with large bows of mauve ribbon and fringe, and covered with a silver tulle veil. The body to correspond. A stomacher of pearls and diamonds; necklace and earrings, pearls and diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore as a head-dress a wreath of lilies of the valley and mauve velvet leaves, with diamond ornaments.

The Princess of Leiningen wore a white tulle dress over white silk, trimmed with white convolvulus. Her Royal Highness wore in her hair a wreath of wild convolvulus entwined with diamonds.

Weipert's band of thirty-six musicians, conducted by Mr. John Weipert, was in attendance in the orchestra, and soon after the entrance of Her Majesty and the distinguished company commenced a walse, "Floriana" (Tinney).

The following dance music was played during the night:—

VALETS.	
Floriana.....	Tinney.
Lurline.....	D'Albert.
Kathleen Mavourneen.....	D'Albert.
Jolie Quatre.....	Marriott.
Malaga.....	Browne.
Zuleika.....	Vandervell.
Annie.....	Marriott.
QUADRILLES.	
Constantinople.....	Pilado.
Congo de Trampette.....	Conar.
Victorie.....	D'Albert.
Yvonne St. Sienne.....	Montague.
Lurline.....	D'Albert.
Hommage à la Reine.....	Tinney.
GALOPS.	
Four-in-Hand.....	Browne.
St. James's.....	D'Albert.
Pyramid.....	Tinney.

THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOT.

One of the grandest field-days that has occurred for some time past at the Aldershot camp took place on Monday in presence of Her Majesty. The troops were ordered to parade at nine o'clock. The weather at that time appeared somewhat unpropitious, but shortly afterwards the clouds broke, and at ten o'clock the whole division marched out of camp in the direction of the Long Valley and formed up in masses in the neighbourhood of Cesar's Camp. They had not been long assembled when a royal salute from the heights announced that Her Majesty and the Prince Consort had left the Pavilion, and were on their way to the scene of operations. The Queen wore her usual military riding costume, and was mounted on a magnificent roan charger. She was accompanied to the ground by the Princess Alice and the Princesses Helena and Beatrice, who rode in open carriages and four. The troops commenced their manoeuvres under the im-

mediate command of the Duke of Cambridge, who had arrived from London, attended by his aides-de-camp, by an early train, in order to be present on the occasion.

The programme for the day had been previously prepared by General Knollys, and the carrying out of the various details necessary for forcing the position of the assumed powerful force of the enemy gave occasion for a series of brilliant movements, in which infantry, artillery, cavalry, and engineers took a more or less active part. The enemy was supposed to have effected a landing on the southern coast, and were on their march to the metropolis. Passing in the neighbourhood of the encampment of the Aldershot division, they had found it necessary to take up a strong position in order to repel an anticipated attack, and to be prepared in turn to attack the intrenchments of Aldershot. The position which they had occupied was well selected, being none other than the famous Caesar's Camp, and which has been the point of attack on so many brilliant field-days. The Aldershot division moved forward to drive the enemy from his post in echelon of brigades. It must be supposed, in order to understand this movement of the troops, that the enemy's left was in the greatest strength, and that upon this point they were prepared to meet the advance of the British troops. General Knollys, however, had received intimation, it is supposed, upon which he could rely, and moved his brigades in such a manner as to bring his greatest power on the weakest point of the enemy—the right. As the three brigades of infantry marched forward they were protected by the artillery, which, as soon as it got within range, opened a tremendous fire on the right and centre of the supposed enemy. Several batteries also engaged on the left with a view of masking the real nature of the movement. The brigades subsequently deployed into line, and for some minutes kept up a most exciting rattle of file-firing, and by pouring in deadly volleys, which were delivered with most magnificent effect. While the greatest amount of attention was being directed towards the enemy's right, it was necessary that the exposed flank should be protected, and this duty devolved on the two brigades of cavalry. The manner in which they manoeuvred for this object, their advances and retirements, and one or two brilliant charges, were highly commended.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE FLORAL HALL.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort honoured the new Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera-house, with a visit on Tuesday evening. The Queen having signified her intention of being present at the performance of *Fra Diavolo*, arrangements were made to enable Her Majesty to enter the theatre through the Floral Hall illuminated as upon the occasion of the late Volunteer Ball. The royal party arrived about nine o'clock, and alighted at the Piazza entrance of the new building, where Mr. Gye was in attendance to receive Her Majesty. The Queen, on entering, appeared much interested with the beautiful proportions of the hall, and, after promenade for several minutes, Her Majesty expressed her unqualified admiration of the building, which, it was explained, was about to be opened as a vast metropolitan flower market. The Queen left the hall by the staircase leading to the crush-room, and thence proceeded to the royal box, where Her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and the Princess Alice, remained until the close of the opera.

SCRAPS FROM "PUNCH."

"THE INITIALS."—A lady friend of ours, who having a small house, of course likes to give large parties, has found that, since the fashion of wide petticoats came in, her rooms will hardly hold half the number that they used to do. In order, therefore, to make space to accommodate more guests, she has lately hit upon the expedient of putting a cut postscript to her notable invitations, requesting moderation in circumference. The postscript consists merely of the letters "P. C. L." which, being interpreted, means simply:—"Please Come Limp."

FOR THE OPERA STALLS.—"So Mario and Mongini take subscriptions for the Sicilian revolutionists," observed Lord Palmerston to Mr. Punch the other evening. "Just so," replied the latter nobleman, "and there's Twenty Pounds to begin with." "Oh, how do you mean?" asked Pam. "Why, my dear lord, there are two tenners."

"CASTING OFF THE PAINTER."—The good Ship *Royal Academy* has started on her voyage this year with a reef taken in in her canvas all round. She is said to sail all the better for this change of trim, as well as for having got rid of a good deal of her top-kamper.

JUST IN TIME.—"What—not recd Sir Charles Trevelyan?" said an old Indian Official. "One minute more, and India would have been in revolt!"

CAUSE AND EFFECT.
The indigo districts are up; but what quiet Can be hoped, where each man in the country's a ryot?

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The Prince Ferdinand Radziwitt has left the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, for Prussia. The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe and Lady Charlotte Innes Ker have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street, from Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B. The Marquis of Conyngham and Lady Cecilia Conyngham have arrived in town, from Ireland, for the season.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Chandos arrived at the Euston Hotel on Wednesday from Wotton Court, Bucks.

The Earl and Countess of Minto have arrived at Holloway's Private Hotel, in Dover-street, from Scotland.

The Earl of Rosslyn and Lady Harriett St. Clair have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Dysart House, N.B., for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Sutherland have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

The Earl and Countess of Galloway have arrived at their residence in Eaton-place.

The Countess Cowley and the Ladies Cowley have arrived at Lord Ebury's residence in Park-street, from Paris.

Viscount and Viscountess Torrington have arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Lord and Lady Lurgan and the Hon. Miss Brown have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Brownlow House, Ireland, for the season.

The Countess Platen left town a few days ago for an absence in Sweden of some weeks.

Lord Rivers has arrived in town from his seat in Dorsetshire.

Lord Panmure and the Hon. Miss Maule have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Brechin Castle, N.B.

Viscountess Barrington and the Hon. Misses Barrington have arrived in Cavendish-square from Paris for the season.

Viscount and Viscountess Somerton have arrived at their residence in Princes-terrace from Paris for the season.

Lord and Lady Camoys and the Hon. Misses Stonor have arrived in town from Stonor Park for the season.

Lady Macdonald has left the St. George's Hotel.

The Countess Dowager of Carnwath has left town for the benefit of her health.

Lady Frankland Russell and Lady Payne Galloway have arrived at the London Hotel, Albemarle-street, from Chequers Court, Bucks.

Viscount and Viscountess Duncannon have arrived at their residence in Grafton-street, from Brynkinalt, Denbighshire, for the season.

Sir George Rose arrived at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Friday last.

Sir George and Lady Brooke have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

Sir Maurice and Lady Charlotte Berkeley have arrived at their residence, in Lowndes-square, from Berkeley Castle.

Sir Robert and Lady Bloss arrived at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Tuesday, from the Continent.

Sir Henry and Lady Hoare arrived at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Tuesday, from Paris.

Sir Robert and Lady Gerard have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street, from Garwood, near Warrington.

Chevalier Canofari and Madame Canofari have left the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, for Paris, en route for Italy.

Mr. James Grant Suttie and Lady Susan Grant Suttie have arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, Bond-street, from Malmes House, Cheshire.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bertie Percy and Miss Bertie Percy have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Guy's Cliffe, Warwick, for the season.

Major-General and the Lady Catherine Bulkeley have left town for Coleshill House, Berkshire, on a visit to the Earl of Radnor.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Keppel and Miss Keppel have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

His Excellency Mr. Corbett, Chargé d'Affaires at Florence, arrived at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dodd have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-place, from Paris, where they have been passing the Easter recess.

Lord and Lady Vernon are staying at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone.

The Earl of Donoughmore has taken a mansion in South Audley-street for a term of years.

Colonel Walpole and Major Beecher are staying at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone.

Lord and Lady Camoys and the Hon. Misses Stonor will arrive in Down-street (Hay Hill) next week.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Leiningen went to Frogmore House on Sunday morning, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland entertained the Earl and Countess Amherst, Lord Redesdale, and the Hon. Miss Mitford, and a select party at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at Northumberland House.

The Earl and Countess of Derby will be honoured with the company of their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, at dinner, on the 25th instant. The noble earl and countess have cards out for dinner parties on the 18th and 23rd instant.

Lady Emily Hesketh's ball, announced for the 11th June, is postponed until Friday, the 15th proximo.

Lady Louisa Cotes's ball is postponed until Tuesday next, the 22nd inst.

The Countess d'Apponyi gave a ball on Monday night at Chandos House, at which a very numerous circle of the *beau monde* attended.

We are requested to state that Lady Emily Hesketh's ball, announced for the 30th inst., is unavoidably postponed until Monday, the 11th proximo.

Lord and Lady Overstone entertained a select circle at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at their residence in Carlton-gardens.

Lady Sondes's ball is fixed for Monday, June 11. Mrs. Verschöyle's concert will take place on Friday, the 5th of June.

Lady Sykes has issued cards of invitation for a ball on Friday, the 25th inst.

Sir Brydges Henniker, Bart., is about to be married to Miss Louisa Hughs, daughter of Mr. Thomas Hughs, and cousin of the Duke of St. Albans.

DEATH OF SIR LAWRENCE PALK, BART.

We regret to announce the demise of this much-respected baronet, who expired on Wednesday, in his sixty-seventh year. His family is descended from Henry Palk, who was possessed of estates in Devonshire in the reign of Henry VII. The death of Sir Lawrence, who was third baronet, has spread a gloom over his neighbourhood and amongst a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRIZE-FIGHT.

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.

From the first moment when the late exceptional event—the international prize-fight—began to assume the aspect of a great and coming fact, there was the shallowest possible attempt on all sides to keep up appearances. People remarked very mildly that such disgraceful spectacles ought to be stopped, and immediately stated two to one that the Englishman would beat the American. A member or two of the House of Commons tamely asked the Home Secretary what he intended to do, and his reply was generally to the effect that he would try to keep up appearances. The powers of the metropolitan police were put in force, and they kept up appearances by pushing the training combatants into the country. Local constabulary forces, finding they also were expected to behave with superficial decency, hunted the American (not very chivalrously, seeing that they might have hunted the Englishman), until he was bound over to keep the peace, with two sureties, to the extent of a hundred pounds. That extremely useful end attained, they retired, like good men who had thoroughly done their duty in keeping up appearances. After conference with my friend the Conductor of this Journal, I received his encouragement personally to let down these same appearances, and to go to the fight, and to avow in these pages that I had done so. This was my commission. When I went out in the frosty air, instead of going comfortably to bed, about one o'clock a.m. on Tuesday morning, the seventeenth of April, I held a railway ticket in my hand, that was printed to keep up appearances. A journey from London-bridge to nowhere and back, by a special four o'clock train, was all that I was guaranteed by this slip of cardboard, in return for the sum of three pounds sterling. For all this seeming mystery, the railway company knew that I knew I was going to the great prize-fight; and the policeman who saw me close my street door at that unseemly hour knew that I was going to the great prize-fight; the cabman who drove me to my destination was bursting with intelligence of the great prize-fight; and the crowd who assembled round the railway station were either going with me to the great prize-fight, or had come to see me go to the great prize-fight. There was an affectation of secrecy about the movements of some of the travellers, a reflection of the many eye-winkings they must have seen for the last few days; and there was an affectation of caution on the part of the railway company in dividing the passengers, and admitting them simultaneously at different entrances. These passengers moved silently along the passages, and across the platforms, as if they were trespassers upon the company's property, who had stolen in while the directors were asleep, and were about to run away with the rolling stock, with the connivance of a small number of the railway officers. The anxious, threatening glances

that were cast upon unknown people, and the many whispered inquiries as to who was, or who was not, a detective policeman, gave a very pretty burglarious tone to the whole station for at least an hour before daybreak. The farce was extremely well acted, and the appearances were carefully kept up to the last. The favoured railway had been known for months (it was the first that was ever mentioned in connexion with the fight); the very spot upon which the battle was to take place had been confided to hundreds for days; and the morning, the hour, and the point of departure, had been openly sold like any commodity in the market. It was all a preposterous keeping up of appearances. The fact is, there was no public desire ever manifested to stop the contest, but a very strong desire to hear that it had been fairly fought out. In the face of such a feeling the law was paralysed; its function not being to make a whole people more virtuous than they really are. The nation has no logical complaint against the law for standing still on this occasion, but only for its ridiculous pretence of being constantly on the alert. —“*All the Year Round*.”

This desire to appear without interest in the late fistic combat is thus satirised in a late number of *Punch*—

“*Constance* (Literary).—Have you read the account of the ‘Mill on the Floss,’ dear?
“*Edith* (Literal).—No, indeed, I have not; and I wonder that you can find anything to interest you in the description of a disgusting prize-fight.”

THE FRAUDS ON THE UNION BANK.

Sentence was passed on Tuesday at the Criminal Court in the case of Pullinger, the cashier of the Union Bank. The manager of the bank, Mr. Scrimgeour, was sworn, and in answer to Mr. Baron Channell, stated that the first defalcation was supposed to have taken place in January, 1855, and that the total amount was 263,000*l*. The prisoner was then asked if he had anything to say, and made a statement in reply, urging the fact that he had pleaded guilty, and had given up everything he or his wife possessed: “It has gone forth to the world that I had made up a purse for my wife, but it is only due to her to say that from the first she has always urged me to make full restitution, and expressed her readiness to give up everything and retire to another land upon a small pittance allowed her by her own friends, and there hide her grief. (The prisoner was here a good deal affected.) If what I have just stated should be considered by your lordship to afford any ground for mitigating the horrors of my imprisonment, I shall be deeply grateful, but if your lordship, like the bank, should feel that you can show me no mercy, I shall still bow cheerfully to your decision.” The Judge then, addressing the prisoner, said it was impossible for the Court not to see that his guilt was not limited to the two charges to which he had pleaded guilty, but that from week to week, from month to month—nay, even from day to day—he had been persisting in a course of dishonesty to his employers, being at the time in the receipt of a large salary from them. The utmost punishment to which he was liable for one offence was fourteen years’ penal servitude; but it was open to the Court in its discretion, when there were two indictments, to pass an additional sentence upon the second one; and, after an anxious consideration of the depositions and all the facts of the case, the Court felt itself compelled to adopt that course. The sentence would be fourteen years’ penal servitude upon the first indictment, and a further period of six years’ penal servitude upon the second—in all twenty years. I have listened to the observations you have made to the Court, but I find nothing in them that ought to influence me; but if there is any matter that admits of verification, and which you consider entitles you to ask for any remission of your sentence, you must apply to the Secretary of State for that purpose. The prisoner, who appeared quite overwhelmed at the sentence, was then removed. His age is stated to be forty-two.

The unclaimed dividend account, which is constituted by the investment of moneys paid in as unclaimed dividends and undivided surplus by assignees under old bankruptcies, has just been increased to 41,274*l*. by the transfer of above 30,000*l*. from the Bankruptcy Fund Account—a very large fund, amounting still to 1,307,694*l*. This “Bankruptcy Fund” is composed of investments made from time to time of moneys paid to the credit of bankrupts’ estates in excess of what may be required for the current payments of dividend, and of charges incidental to the working of the estates. The surplus interest of this fund is now applied in the formation of another called the “Chief Registrar’s Account,” and which already amounts to 128,745*l*. The compensations payable from the funds of the Bankruptcy Court amount to 17,161*l*. a-year, but are slowly diminishing.

MISCELLANEA.

Count Montemolin and his brother have arrived in Paris.

An earthquake has recently occasioned a great deal of mischief in Hayti, and was also felt in Jamaica.

Upwards of 40,000*l*. worth of property in the Landed Estates Court of Ireland has been sold in one day before Judge Dobbs.

Monsieur and Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) leave London in the early part of June for a visit to Sweden of three or four months.

Wednesday, the 27th of June, is fixed for the next—being the thirtieth—meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Two fugitive slaves from Maryland having been arrested in New York, were, after an examination, sent back to their owners in Maryland. No disturbance took place.

Captain Land, the mate, and supercargo of the brig Virginia, charged with being engaged in the slave trade, had been acquitted in the United States District Court of Norfolk, Virginia.

The case of Richardson, the late Secretary of the London Rifle Brigade, has been postponed till next session of the Central Criminal Court, on account of the illness of one of the witnesses.

The *Ami de la Religion* believes itself able to announce that the dates for the gradual evacuation of Rome by the French troops are fixed. The first detachment would leave very shortly.

What Piccolomini and Giuglini get is as nothing to Tamberlini, who from the 11th March to the 30th April put 2,400*l*. into his pocket. At this rate he is doing business to the tune of 20,000*l*. a-year.

A public meeting was held in the Polytechnic Institution on Monday, for the purpose of furthering the interests of the company which has undertaken the management of that admirable institution.

The second reading of the Paper Duty Bill will be moved in the House of Lords, on Monday, the 21st instant, by Earl Granville. Lord Montague will move that it be read a second time that day six months.

A telegram from Odessa of the 15th brings intelligence of Russian movements in the Black Sea. The Russian Government has collected near Nicolaieff a great number of transport ships, among which are many merchant steamers.

There is great mortality amongst lambs in the south of England. One farmer, near Winchester, has sustained a loss of upwards of 200*l*. through the mortality. The animals are struck with disease, and die almost immediately.

It is stated that one man, resident near Carlou, purchased within a fortnight the hides of no fewer than 250 bullocks and cows, which died of sheer starvation. They were disposed of in Dublin to the tanners.

A man named Hobbs is under arrest at Orange, New Jersey, charged with setting fire to his dwelling-house. Four children of Hobbs’ perished in the flames, and himself and two other children were badly burned.

A Frankfort journal states that M. Auer, the Director of the Imperial Printing-office at Vienna, was to have been arrested on a charge of falsifying coupons, and of being an accomplice in the affair of Eynatten, but that he had absconded.

The steamer Calloun recently exploded her boilers near Columbus, Georgia, thereby killing six persons and seriously wounding four others. The steamer Tennessee has been burned at Paducah, Kentucky; she was valued at 80,000 dollars.

Major-General Sir J. E. Wilmot Inglis has been appointed to the command of the 32nd Regiment. Nothing can be more appropriate than his appointment to the command of the gallant regiment whose last and greatest exploit was the defence of Lucknow, under the command of its new Colonel.

In Wednesday’s sitting of the Berlin Chamber of Deputies the Government project for an extraordinary credit of nine and a-half millions of thalers, with the amendment of the committee to add the words “for temporarily placing the army upon a war footing,” was agreed to by 315 against two votes.

At No. 40, Philip-street, Kingsland-Road, on Tuesday morning, a woman named Hart, married, but separated from her husband, was found dead in her bed, her throat having been cut. A journeyman pipe-maker, named Raddon, who lived with her, is suspected. He has absconded.

The state of the Pope’s health is said to have caused considerable anxiety in his immediate circle, and especially amongst the cardinals. It is said that his head is bent, his eye fixed and dim, and that, when giving the benediction, his hand is palsied.

The annual festival, in aid of the joint funds of the Caledonian Asylum and the Scottish Hospital, is fixed to take place on Monday, the 25th of June, at

Willis’s Rooms. Already several ladies of the highest rank connected with Scotland have sent in their names as patronesses, and the untiring treasurer, Sir Charles Forbes, will, as usual, personally undertake the arrangements for the ball.

The Royal Mail screw steamer Athenian has arrived from the West Coast of Africa, At Bonny several sacrifices took place during the stay of the Athenian, the victims being prisoners taken from near the Ebor country. Their skulls were exhibited, and the conquerors and their wives were witnessed eating their flesh, and making “chop” of the arms and legs.

We extract the following from the “*Revista de Setembro*,” a Lisbon paper, of the 6th inst. Mr. Eugene Kimmel, the well-known London and Paris perfumer, who was received a few days since by their Majesties the Queen and King of Spain, had also the honour of being received in private audience yesterday by H.M. King Don Pedro V., who was pleased to appoint him Purveyor to the Court of Portugal.

The Emperor of the French has accepted a copy of the translation recently made by Mr. J. H. Simpson, of selections from his Majesty’s writings, entitled “*Napoleon III. on England*,” and compliments the author on the felicity of his translation. Permission at the same time has been given to Mr. Simpson to translate the entire writings of the Emperor, and the English translation will in due time be published “by authority.”

The following additional articles were recovered from the Royal Charter last Saturday evening: Another portmanteau, containing three white shirts, one red flannel shirt, one single, one coat, one pair of trousers and two vests, one silk handkerchief, and one silk cravat, something like a Chinese puzzle, and a small book of various tales, and a part of a towel which was very rotten; one white shirt was marked “Gilbert Watson,” and on the towel was “H. W.”

The *Nord* mentions a rumour that a double union is shortly to be effected between the princely families of Portugal and Hohenzollern. According to the statement, the Hereditary Prince Leopold de Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, aged twenty-five, will marry the youngest sister of the King of Portugal, Donna Antonia (born in 1815); and the King, Don Pedro himself, will wed the youngest daughter of the Prince de Hohenzollern, the Princess Marie, also born in 1815.

A fine specimen of the ape family, called *cynocephalus*, or dog-headed, has been presented to the Zoological Gardens of Marseilles by a skipper. The animal is said to be prodigiously strong, and equally savage. He made desperate efforts to seize some of the sailors to whom he had a dislike, and a very strong iron chain was necessary to restrain him. They were even obliged to saw off some of his canine teeth. His appearance is very odd, the head being exceedingly long, the muzzle occupying two-thirds of the whole, the eyelids flesh-coloured, the limbs elongated and slender, and the tail the same dimensions as the body.

A festival took place on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace, under the auspices of the Tonic Sol-fa Association. The entire choir consisted of 3,500 children and 1,000 tenors and basses. Those who have heard the performances of the parochial children at St. Paul’s Cathedral can alone form an idea of the peculiar charm which belongs to the combined effect of a large number of children’s voices. There is something inexpressibly touching in the purity and freshness of sounds emitted by so many young and tender throats. The interest so widely excited by the extensive success of the Tonic Sol-fa Association was markedly exhibited in the large assembly gathered together on the occasion under notice, the fourth demonstration which the society have made at the Crystal Palace. Miss Stirling presided at the organ with great ability; and the performance was altogether most interesting, and every way creditable to the association.

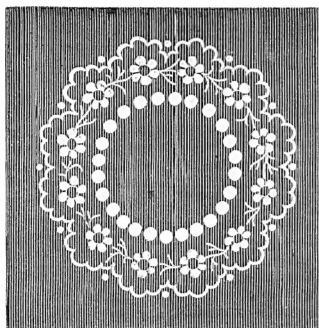
A fearful scene has just been enacted in the Penitentiary at Alcala. This vast prison-house, which is situated at a short distance from Madrid, is inconveniently thronged with the worst characters, such as are usually congregated in such places; three hundred of these miscreants turned upon the guard, who fortunately had been warned of the intended revolt, and had made their preparations to repel it. The insurgents were unarmed, and their custodiers were armed to the teeth; the struggle was therefore in favour of the latter, who were obliged to kill nine and wound at least forty of the prisoners before they would give in. Some of the guards have been battered to death by their ferocious assailants; but it does not appear that there are more than half a dozen of these latter who are *hors de combat*. Some of the wounded are horribly mutilated. It is extremely fortunate that the revolt was quelled, otherwise these ruthless ruffians would have been let loose upon society.

THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADAME ELLE ROCHE.

TURKISH CUSHION.

THE name of the Cushion represented in our illustration sufficiently explains its style, which is distinguished by an Oriental character, and generally produces handsome and showy effects. The material is a rich violet velvet, and the ornamentation is executed in a gold thread, which forms the outline of the design, filled in with lines of chain-stitch, in a deep maize-colour embroidery silk. Most ladies prefer having the pattern transferred by some of those Work-Table artists who are always attached to every good Berlin warehouse, as this is a great saving both of time and trouble, and is generally effected with more certainty and precision than when the task is performed by inexperienced hands; but as many of the subscribers of this journal reside at considerable distances from those large towns where these services can be procured, it may be desirable for us to say a few words on the most easy mode by means of which any lady so circumstanced may herself accomplish this preliminary preparation. Commence by tracing the pattern on a thin drawing paper (the size of the page not permitting the entire Cushion to be given, the imperfect part must be completed from those which are perfect in the engraving, so as to form the outline of the whole of the design); this being done, the outline is to be pricked through, at close but regular intervals, with the point of a fine needle. The paper thus prepared must be laid upon a flat board, and nailed down with the sheet of pricked paper over it, so as to keep the one

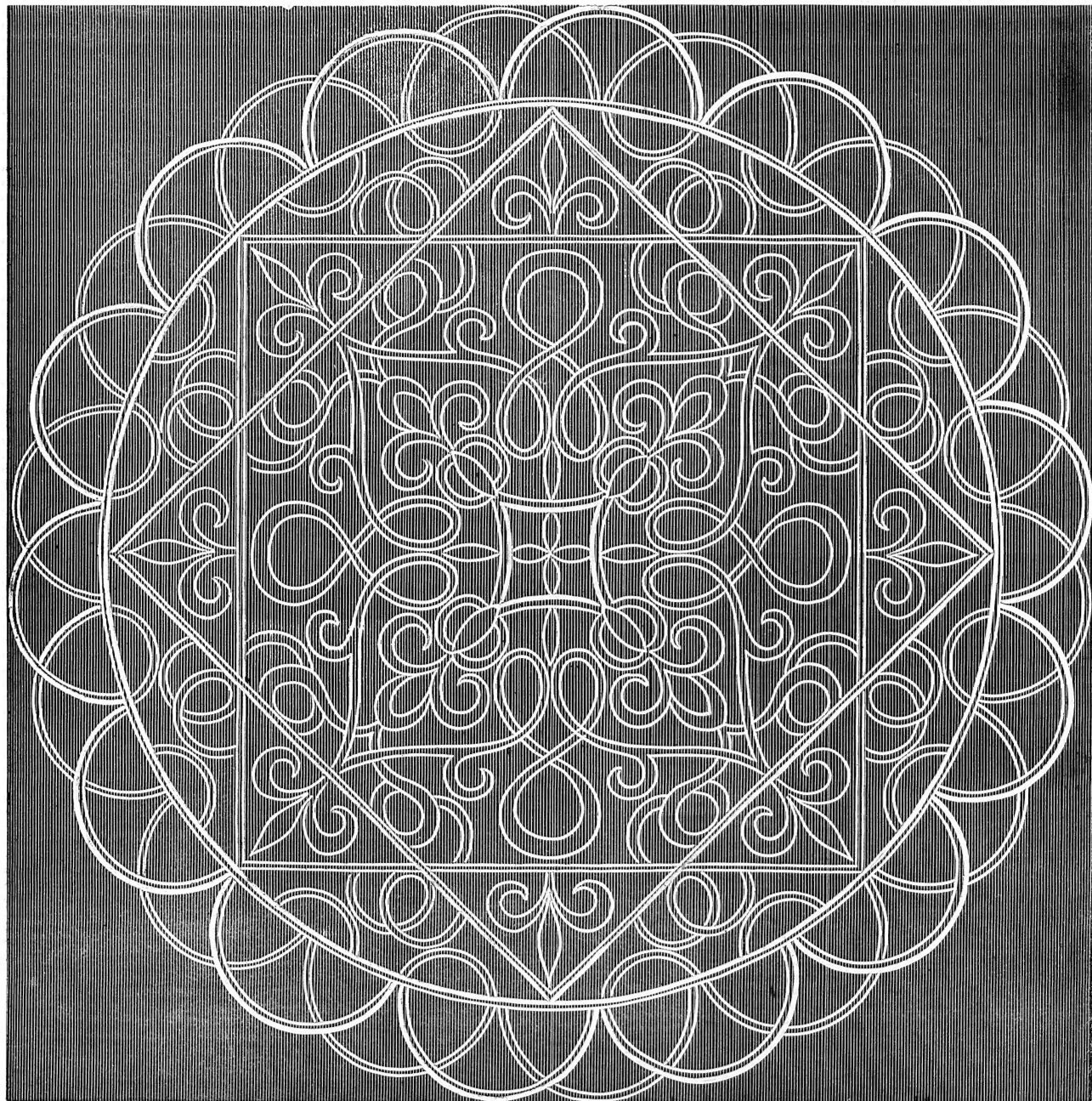


HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.

stretched and the other from slipping. Then take a piece of the list of flannel, roll it tightly up until you have a round of about two inches in diameter; dip the end of this into the powder of fine white lead, rub it over every part, remove the paper, and a fine dotted outline will appear. Trace this from dot to dot, so as to form a continuous line, with a very fine camel's hair brush, dipped in the white lead, mixed up with a little gum Arabic. This process requires great care, and ought not to be attempted on any expensive article without a few experimental trials; and when the services of the practised hand can be obtained, it is certainly desirable to entrust this part of the work to those who are constantly accustomed to its execution.

The outline having been obtained, the gold thread which forms each edge of its boundary must next be worked on. This is done with extremely fine gold-colour silk, made for the purpose, which is so delicate a fabric, as to allow the stitches to be scarcely observable. In commencing and finishing each end of the gold thread should be passed through to the back of the work and there fastened down. The interval between these double lines is to be filled up with fine chain-stitch in the maize-colour silk, done with all possible regularity, in lines carried in the same way as those of the gold thread.

There is also another way of working in between the double outline of gold, if the worker should desire to give a more showy character to this cushion. This is to fill up the various parts of the design with different coloured silks, including crimson, scarlet, black, light blue, brown, and brilliant green; in short, every contrast of colour that may heighten the



TURKISH CUSHION.

general effect; but this must rest on individual taste. In whatever way it may be worked when completed, this Cushion will be found a really elegant production of the Work-Table.

DEEP INSERTION IN OPEN EMBROIDERY.

This style of embroidery is extremely effective for working on thick muslin, and has a particularly rich appearance for children's frocks and other articles. The design given is suitable for many purposes, as it can be increased in depth by adding other rows of the diamonds, or it can be reduced by omitting one of the rows given in the illustration. It can also be arranged as a border by merely adding an scallop round the first row of diamonds. It is very handsome when worked for a lady's undershirt, over a deep hem. The four leaves which form the diamonds are worked round in buttonhole-stitch, with the centres cut out and sewn over. The circles which come between are also in buttonhole-stitch filled in as *wheels*—that is, the hole is cut out before being worked, and after it is worked round in the buttonhole-stitch four threads are carried across each hole, and a spot worked in the centre where they cross each other. The four stars in the centre of each diamond are in solid buttonhole-stitch well raised. The guipure threads which unite these stars to the leaves ought to be all arranged before any other part of the work is commenced, as the buttonhole-stitch secures them, and entirely conceals any irregularity. After the stars are worked the intermediate muslin is cut out, leaving the centre of each diamond filled in with the four stars and the guipure threads. This pattern will be found to produce a very rich effect without involving any considerable amount of labour in its execution.

TOILET-TABLE MAT IN NETTING AND DARNING.

The Toilet-Table in its completeness requires many ornamental articles. Among these mats which allow the process of washing are most useful. Netting and darning is now in such great favour as an established style of work, that designs for different purposes are always in demand. If this pattern is worked for the above purpose, it should be in fine netting—that is, the mesh should be very small, and the cotton fine, as the effect is much more lacy when the ground on which the pattern is darned is fine and clear. The darning looks also much prettier when it is executed in Moravian cotton, as it fills up more perfectly and renders the pattern richer and more distinct. The design now given may be worked either as a round or a square. If for a round it may be netted in the usual way, and cut round afterwards; but if it is preferred as a square, the netting must be commenced in the same way as if for an antimacassar—that is, across the centre, and decreased every row, until it becomes a point. The fringe completes this little article, which must be tied in to every loop. The finer the cotton, the prettier is the effect for the fringe.

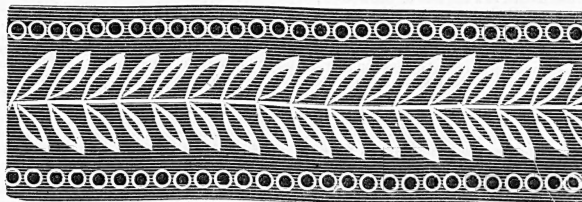
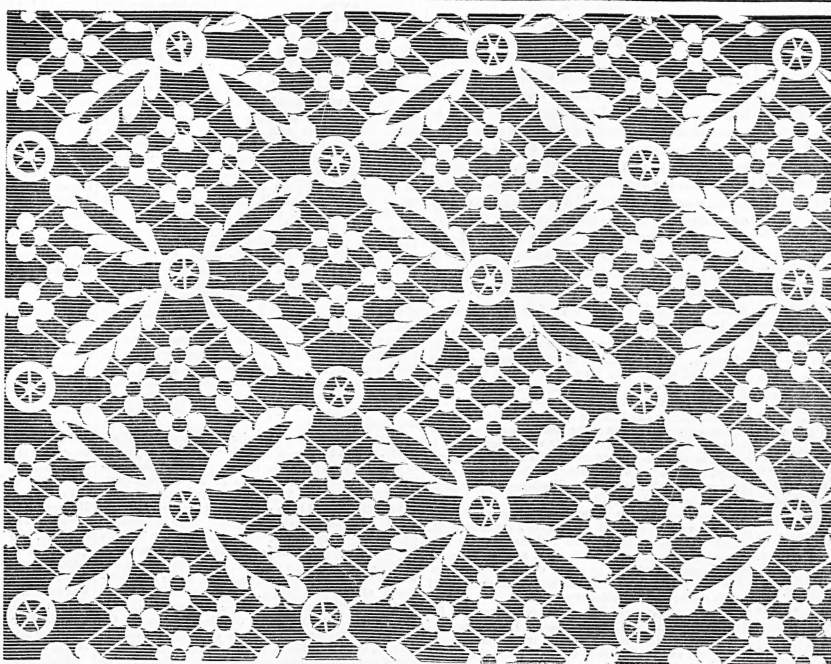
PATTERNS FOR CORNERS OF POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

(See Supplement.)

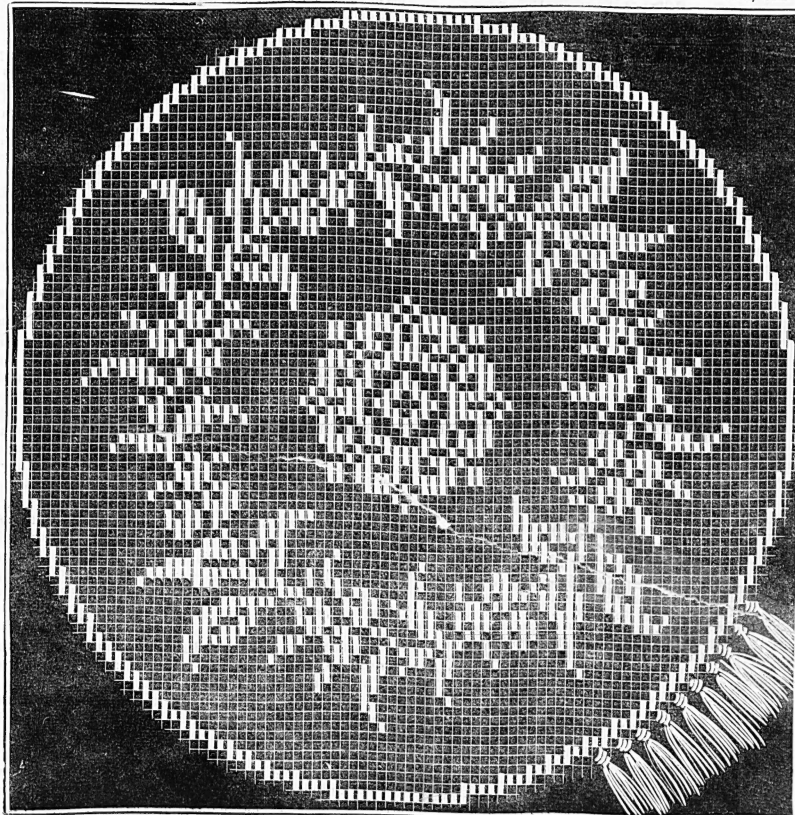
These patterns, which are among the newest introduced in Paris, have the twofold recommendation of being artistically elegant in design and extremely easy of execution. Several among them are arranged so that they will surround the name or cypher. Others may be disposed accordingly as it may be wished that the name should run, in an oblique or a horizontal line. Nos. 10 and 12 are angular-shaped, and intended to fit quite into the handkerchief-corners.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS.

No. 1.—The middle of the rose-leaves is done in ladder-work, and



EMBROIDERY.



TOILET-TABLE MAT IN NETTING AND DARNING.

the centres of the roses are filled up with lace-stitch.

No. 2.—The outlines of the oak-leaves must be traced by running round the edges, care being taken to preserve the form of the leaf with the most perfect accuracy. In the acorns the eyelet-holes must be first worked. The nut of the acorn should be in thick satin-stitch.

No. 3.—The working of this pattern requires no direction. It may, however, be mentioned that the eyelet-holes in the centres of the flowers should be very open.

Nos. 4 and 5.—The eyelet-holes in the berries must be made extremely small, and the satin-stitch very heavy.

No. 6.—The working of this pattern is the same as the two foregoing. The centres of the two flowers are in tulle insertion or in lace-stitch.

No. 7.—In the dentated leaves the eyelet-holes should be worked first; then the outlines of the leaves traced by running. The rest in satin-stitch.

No. 8.—The most important point in working this pattern is to give a graceful undulating turn to the creeping foliage which twines round the line of eyelet-holes. In working the flowers the petals must be done first. Care must be taken to leave room for the centre, so that the circle of small spots and the eyelet-hole in the middle may be clearly defined.

No. 9.—In this pattern the small flowers must be worked first; the eyelet-holes should not be too small. Next work the two lines of small foliage which form the framework of the oval space, making the outlines of the leaves as sharp as possible. For this part of the pattern very fine cotton must be used.

No. 10.—In reference to this pattern it is only necessary to remark that eyelet-holes may be substituted for the spots in the long sprays of foliage with good effect.

No. 11.—The method of working this pattern is so plain that it requires no explanation.

No. 12.—The leaves are filled up, one half by satin-stitch, and the other half by lines of sewing. In this pattern it is particularly desirable to define the outlines of the leaves with perfect distinctness.

THE INDIAN AMBASSADRESS IN ENGLAND.—Among the list of passengers who arrived in Liverpool by the Persia on Saturday last was an unmistakable Indian name of five syllables, the cognomen, as we learn, of a lady. The *New York Courier* supplies the following interesting particulars of this adventurous lady: "A few days since a lone daughter of the forest Nah-nee-bahwe-qu, which in English means an upright woman highly gifted by nature, and improved by a liberal education, arrived here on her way to England, on a mission to the Queen of Great Britain, to appear in person before Her Majesty, and state the sufferings of her people. Her people are the Ojibwas residing within the boundaries of the province of Upper Canada; they number about 1,000 souls, and occupy three little villages. Their home is at Owen's Sound, on the northern shore of Lake Huron. These people have embraced Christianity. Their homes are about being taken from them by the ruthless hand of power, and these poor Ojibwas are to be driven into the wilderness, upon a barren waste, to suffer, to starve, or to die. Nah-nee-bahwe-qu is a member of the Methodist Church.—*Liverpool Courier*."

MAKING GAME.—A gentleman lately complimented a lady on her improved appearance. "You are guilty of flattery," said the lady. "Not so," replied he, "for I vow you are as plump as a partridge." "At first," said the lady, "I thought you guilty of flattery only, but now you are actually making game of me."

LITERATURE.

Books, Publications, &c., for Review should be addressed to the Editor, 82, Fleet-street, London.

History of England, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M.A. Vols. V. and VI. London: John W. Parker and Son.

THE Reformation of religion in England was a turning point in the national history which well deserves to be set forth in all its fulness, and with all the light which has been thrown upon it in modern times. It has been, we need not say, the battle-ground of contending parties; not Protestant and Catholic only, but Anglican and Puritan, Churchman and Dissenter, have found, or fancied they found, in this portion of our history arguments for their own opinions, and have each in turn, probably unconsciously, endeavoured to twist the facts of the case to support their own opinions. Mr. Froude takes up the question with some peculiar advantages. The records of the State Paper Office have been thrown open to him; and he has enjoyed the privilege of reading the opinions of the actors in that great national crisis—the expression of their hopes and fears, their alarms and exultations, the motives of their conduct, and the ends at which they aimed—in their own language, written while they were in the agony of the conflict, while writhing prostrate in defeat, or while the flush of victory was still on their brow. The use the historian made of these advantages in his earlier volumes was a startling one. It amounted to no less than a reversing of the verdict which all previous historians had passed on the character of King Henry VIII., and a claim made on his behalf, not only to an acquittal from the charges of which he had been formerly pronounced guilty, but to the popular admiration, as one of our great national heroes. According to Mr. Froude, Henry was chaste, temperate, self-restrained, generous, and forgiving to excess, and indulging his people with an amount of freedom of speech and action which it would have been well for succeeding monarchs if they had imitated. We do not think Mr. Froude has been successful in this chivalrous attempt to revolutionise the popular opinion on the character of a man whose memory history had loaded with heavy and foul crimes. That here and there he may have succeeded in clearing away a smutch from his good name, we do not mean to deny; but substantially men continue to believe much as they were accustomed to do before the history made its appearance; and we think with good reason. When one wife after another was sent to the block; when his most trusted friends and agents at one period were charged as traitors at another; when Catholic and Protestant were at times burnt at the same stake, the popular common-sense finds it hard to believe, in spite of all the ingenious special pleading of the historian, that through all these sudden and violent changes the Monarch alone was right, and all his victims deserved their fate. We fancy we can discern in the present volumes some traces of the historian's chagrin at his want of success. There is no longer the same warmth of eulogy employed as was apparent in the earlier volumes. For the time the author has been cured of hero-worship; or is it that the hero is wanting, not the disposition to worship him? Certainly Somerset, Warwick, and the other factious nobles, who brought the kingdom once again to the verge of ruin during the minority of the young King, and the men who quenched English liberty and the Protestant religion in the fires of Smithfield, in the gloomy reign of Mary, supply few materials for admiration, even to the most determined of hero-worshippers. This is the period embraced by the present two volumes. The first is occupied with the reign of the boy King; the second, to the bloody years of Mary's reign. We shall confine our remarks, for this week, to the former.

It has often been a source of perplexity to understand the vacillating disposition which the English people showed at that period, in passing with such rapidity, and apparently with so few misgivings, from Popery to Protestantism, and again from Protestantism to Popery. Martyrs there were on both sides. Let it be said in honour of the Roman Catholics, as well as Protestants, that both religions furnished men who, in vindication of that which they believed to be God's Truth, went to the stake or the scaffold as cheerfully as

they would have gone to a bridal. But these were the exceptions. The mass of the people swayed hither and thither as their rulers inclined, and seemed ready to take any impress which the Sovereign wished to stamp on them. Mr. Froude, in these volumes, explains how this was rendered possible; how the men to whom Henry entrusted the administration of the kingdom during the minority of his son mismanaged the cause of the Reformation, drove it on faster than the people were prepared for, and, still worse, disgraced it by mixing it up with their own selfish ends. It is well known that the Duke of Somerset, uncle of the young King, had contrived to usurp in his single person, as Protector of the young Prince, those powers which Henry had entrusted to a council of his nobility. The character of this ambitious peer is thus sketched by Mr. Froude:—

The Duke of Somerset had now obtained the reality of power. His precautions in withholding such parts of the will of the late king as he desired to conceal prevented the nation from being aware generally of the extent to which he had transgressed it. He was Edward's uncle; he had the art of popularity, and the factions opposed to him were disheartened and disunited. His virtual sovereignty was submitted to, it would seem, without outward complaint or opposition. Only he was bound to remember that jealous eyes were ever on the watch upon power illegitimately obtained; that, as he had taken the Protectorate on his own responsibility, so, for such errors as he might fall into, he would be called on to give a strict account. At the very outset he was not without warning that he was on dangerous ground. His new commission was countersigned only by seven of his co-executors. The names of all the rest, and among them the Earl of Warwick, were significantly withheld.

His great ambition, however, was only one (as he persuaded himself) to do good. He commenced his administration with a prayer, in which he spoke of himself as called to rule by Providence; in which he described himself as a shepherd of God's people, a sword-bearer of God's justice; in which he asked prosperity, wisdom, and victory for the great things which God was to enable him to do. Nevertheless, such language was better suited to a prince than to a man whose intrigues and not the will of Heaven, had placed him in the position which he had achieved. In a letter to the King of France he so curiously forgot himself that "he called his majesty brother," and Dr. Wotton, the ambassador, was requested to remind him who and what he was. Such assistance as Heaven would grant him in his task which he had undertaken of governing England, he was likely to require. Of the religious factions at home it was essential to the welfare of the country that neither should be allowed to prevail. With foreign powers there was peace, but it was a peace which had been dearly bought, and which the most delicate skill could alone succeed in maintaining.

The administration of this nobleman was singularly rash, and, in consequence, unfortunate. England was in a critical situation, and required a wise governor; but she perhaps never had one more blind to the signs of the times. She was in the throes of a religious revolution; the first burst of indignation against Popish abuses had spent itself, and the reaction set in. Somerset hastened and aggravated that reaction by new and more violent innovations. Charles of Spain and Henry of France both looked with an evil eye on the English Reformation, and were more than half disposed to do the work of the Pope, in invading England. Somerset continued to insult them both, while he refused alliance with the German Protestants, who were shortly after crushed at the battle of Muhlberg, and it was no thanks to his policy that these two potentates did not join in an English invasion. The Scots were hanging doubtfully in the balance between the marriage of their Princess Mary to the English Edward or to the French Dauphin. Somerset alienated them wholly by his invasion of Scotland, which ended in the, for the Scots, disastrous battle of Pinkie, the last stricken field between the two countries; and, to crown all, there were social causes at work causing discontent and distress among the people, in the midst of which the Protector was building his own state upon the ruins of Somerset House. These social changes are thus described by Mr. Froude:—

It has been mentioned that parallel to the religious Reformation, social changes of vast importance were silently keeping pace with it. In the break up of feudal ideas, the relations of landowners to their property and their tenants were passing through a revolution; and between the gentlemen and the small farmers and yeomen and labourers were large differences of opinion as to their respective rights. The high price of wool and the comparative cheapness of sheep farming, combined to tempt the landlords to throw their high lands into grass, to amalgamate farms, and turn the people who were thrown out of employment adrift to shift for themselves. The commons at the same time were being largely enclosed, forests turned into parks, and public pastures hedged round and appropriated. Under the late reign these tendencies had with great difficulty been held partially

in check; but on the death of Henry they acquired new force and activity. The enclosing, especially, was carried forward with a disregard of all rights and interests, except those of the proprietors.

Periods of revolution bring out and develop extraordinary characters; they produce saints and heroes, and they produce also fanatics, and fools, and villains; but they are unfavourable to the action of average conscientious men, and to the application of the plain principles of right and wrong to every-day life. Common men at such times see all things changing round them—institutions falling to ruin, religious truth no longer an awful and undisputed reality, but an opinion shifting from hour to hour; and they are apt to think that, after all, interest is the best object to which they can give their mind, and that the only course is to take care of themselves. Thus, from arbitrary selfishness on one side, and discontent rapidly growing on the other, the condition of the country districts in England was becoming critical. The yeomen, driven from their holdings, were unable to find employment elsewhere. The loss of the common lands took from many of the poor their best means of subsistence. The diminished breadth of land under the plough, and with corn, all other articles of daily consumption. Unhappily, two causes were operating to produce the rise of prices, and the people and many educated persons believed that the landlords were responsible, not only for half the blame, but for the whole of it.

Instead of restoring the silver currency, the Protector, as has been seen, had yielded to the temptation to raise his supplies from the same source for the Scottish wars; and from the mints at York, Southwark, Canterbury, and the Tower, fresh and strong streams of base money had been poured into circulation. The sums for which the Government were responsible formed but a fraction of the mischief. Sir William Sharnington first of all, controller of the mint at Bristol, who had been directed, when the other mints were busy to keep his own mint open, was an opportunity of the prohibition. The inhabitants of the Somersetshire villages made away surreptitiously with their church plate. Sharnington became the general purchaser, and threw it upon the country in testons, or bad shillings, in which four ounces of pure metal were mixed with eight of alloy. The profit he kept to himself, and his accounts he falsified. How much bad money he had coined he could not tell, but he admitted to have raised at least four or five hundred pounds. The possession of a mint made Sharnington the first in the field, but naturally in a little while the entire currency was infected. The pure coin was bought up, and coining establishments were set at work in France and Flanders and in remote corners of Europe. Bad and good money could not co-exist together, and the good disappeared. The Protector was conscious at last of the nature of what was going forward; and in the spring of 1548 a proclamation was issued that the teston should be current only till the following December, and that up to that time it would be received at the mints and paid for at its nominal value. But this only increased the speed of the coiners, and the magnitude of the evil was already too much for a treasury exhausted by war. Meanwhile the money theorists, three centuries before their time, distracted him with their tempting speculations. "Why should money cause the dearth?" men said. "Why should it not be taken as it is proclaimed?" "What if it were copper? what if it were lead? what if it were leather? Is it not all one, seeing it is for none other use but exchange?" "If money was plenty, all things would be plenty; the greater the abundance of money, the greater the abundance of everything." Three parts of the realm out of four were the better for the situation.

Among the causes of the general distress, the facility with which Somerset allowed himself to be persuaded against his better judgment by arguments such as these, must hold a considerable place; yet, after all deductions, it remains certain that the absorption of the small farms, the enclosure system, and the increase of grazing farms, had assumed proportions mischievous and dangerous. Leases as they fell in could not obtain renewal, the sheepholders whose farms had been held by his forefathers no longer that custom seemed to have made it his own, found his fines or his rent quadrupled, or himself without alternative expelled. The act against the pulling down farmhouses had been evaded by the repair of a room which might be occupied by a shepherd; a single furrow would be driven across a meadow of a hundred acres, to prove that it was still under the plough. The great cattle owners, to escape the sheep statutes, held their farms in the names of their sons or vassals; the highways and the villages were covered in consequence with forlorn and wretched families, now reduced to beggary, who had been the occupiers of comfortable holdings; and thousands of dispossessed tenants made their way to London, clamouring in the midst of their starving children at the doors of the courts of law for redress which they could not obtain.

While these things were going on in the State the Church fared no better. As usually happens in all periods of revolution, earnest-minded men went farther and faster than the mass would follow them, and fierce disputations and internal divisions ensued, which only served to weaken the common cause. Ridley and Hooper are and ever will be honoured names in England; but they were but men, and the pertinacity with which they urged the vestment controversy did much to discredit the cause of the Reformation. Hooper was named for a bishop, but he would not wear the episcopal robes; and Cranmer and the other bishops, though compliant enough in other respects, made a stand here.

The English divines in general took side of the

bishops; the foreign divines were expected to be on the side of the gospel; and Hooper turned first to Bucer, who was then lecturing at Cambridge. To the sad discouragement of the ultra party, Bucer believed that there were things in the world more important than vestments. He had expressed his opinion freely to the council on the condition to which they were reducing England. About the time when the Hooper controversy began, he had told Calvin that there was no religion at all in England. The bishops, he said, were snarling about their doctrines, the lords were appropriating the Church estates and plate, and in their hearts cared nothing for the Reformation at all; clergymen professing to be Evangelicalists held four or five livings, and officiated in heresy; repentance, the collection of outward forms, parts of religion—no one thought of at all; and unless God worked a miracle for the sake of the innocent king, some great catastrophe could not be far off. In such a disposition he could feel small sympathy with a fever about a white dress and a few gestures. To Hooper's appeal he replied coldly, that for himself he preferred simplicity, when simplicity was to be had; while the great men in England were giving preference to the collection of outward forms, vices in churches were left to be performed by men who could not read, and might as well be Africans or Hindoos as English—while congregations employed their time in laughing and story-telling, other things, he thought, should be first attended to; if earnest men would set themselves to contend against perjury and adultery, theft, lying, and cheating, "the very bones and sinews of Antichrist, whosoever he altogether consisted," the wearing of apparel would in all likelihood admit of settlement afterwards.

Finding no comfort from Bucer, the suffering Hooper turned to Oxford to Peter Martyr; to meet, however, with the same indifference. Peter Martyr told him, like Bucer, that the thing was of no consequence at all—that it was foolish and wrong to quarrel about it. When changes were being introduced of vital moment, the restoration of outward forms was not only tolerable, but of high importance and utility; the imaginations of the people were not disturbed, their habits were not shocked; they would listen the more quietly to new doctrines, and the form in due time would follow the matter.

Strange it seemed to Hooper that such men could not see that the evils which they spoke of as of so much importance were the fruits of Antichrist, not the substance of him. He wrote the form of the soul to the matter. The surplice was, as it were, Satan's magic robe and enchanter's cloak of darkness—the secret of his strength and power. Alone he must fight the battle of the Lord, then. His pulpit rang, Sunday after Sunday, with invectives against disguised Popery. He became so violent at last, that he was inhibited from preaching, and commanded to confine himself to his house. His tongue being silenced, he wrote a pamphlet, in which he reflected upon the council; and on the 12th of January he was committed to the custody of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be "either reformed or further punished, as the obstinacy of his case required." In the intervals of Gardiner's trial, Cranmer endeavoured to reason with him; but he found him "cowering rather to prescribe order to others" than to obey; and, to make an end of the matter, the council sent him to the Fleet.

Here, at last, he recovered his senses. The king excused him the oath. He himself agreed to wear the Nessus garment during the few hours of consecration, if he might hear it off before it had poisoned him, and in his own diocese might wear it or not wear it, as he pleased.

So closed this child's battle, leaving us at no loss to understand how before long England might weary of such men and such men's teaching.

Matters became worse rather than better after Somerset's deposition and execution. We agreed with Mr. Froude that such childish contentions as these smothered the way for the undisturbed reign of Mary.

The Mineral Springs of Vichy. By the Author of "The Spas of Germany." &c. London: John Churchill.

DR. GRANVILLE has acquired a patent right to describe and to stamp with his authoritative approbation all the mineral springs that profess to have medically restorative qualities in Europe. He has "done" all the English spas; he has made the tour of all that are to be found in Germany; and it is natural that wherever a new one in any country raises its pretentious head, patients should stand in doubt and hesitate and shake their heads till Dr. Granville has been to inspect it and pronounced it safe. And to do the Doctor justice, he is not the man to shrink from his vocation. Having obtained a mission in this world, he is bent on fulfilling it. Let a spa be opened anywhere in Europe, from which a solitary cure is reported, and Dr. Granville sets forth at once on his pilgrimage of inspection, feeling proudly conscious that the whole invalid population of Great Britain are looking anxiously for his verdict before they try it in their own case. It was not to be supposed, therefore, that the medicinal springs of Vichy, in France, which have sprung into importance within the last few years, should have escaped his all-observant eye. At the close of a busy and successful season at Kissingen, the Doctor resolved to go and test for himself the credibility

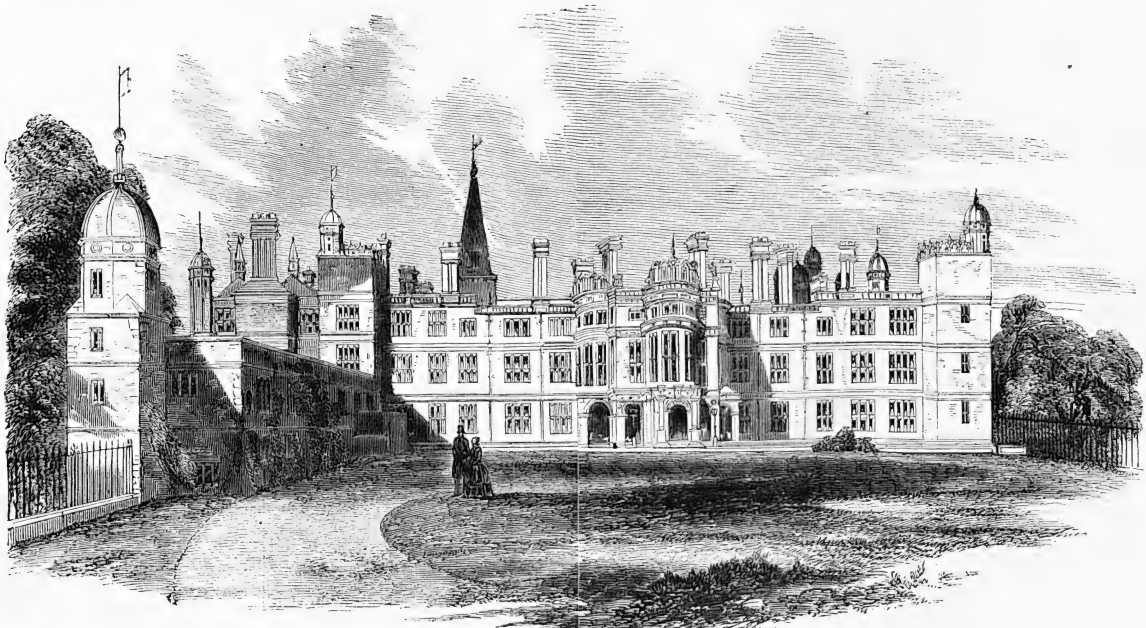
WOODCROFT—May 14, at Glossop road, Sheffield, Mrs. Ann Woodcroft, aged eighty-one.

ENGLISH COUNTRY RESIDENCES.



DRAYTON MANOR: THE SEAT OF SIR ROBERT FEEL, BART.

The manor-house at Drayton is a large building situated in a noble park, in which a graceful herd of deer may be seen disporting themselves. It possesses many architectural beauties, which the correct taste of the late proprietor judiciously appended. Its picture-gallery contains treasures worthy the attention of the pilgrim connoisseur from the remotest part of the world, and is a triumphant testimony of wealth patronising genius guided by taste and judgment—the fruits of an enterprising commercial spirit nurturing the labours of struggling talent and intellectual aspirations.



BURLEIGH HOUSE: THE SEAT OF THE MARQUIS OF EXETER.

This magnificent edifice stands about a mile from Stamford, in Lincolnshire, and is the seat of the Marquis of Exeter. It is one of the noblest remains of the age of Elizabeth, and was erected by the Lord Treasurer Burleigh. The hall, embellished with scagliola marble, is superb and striking; and the grand staircase was painted in 1708 by Stothard. Its gallery of paintings is one of the finest in the world, and contains numerous specimens, not only by the ancient masters, but by the moderns also. A Carlo Dolce and a portrait of the Marchioness of Exeter, by Lawrence, are among the gems of the collection.

Advertisements.

VOLUME XXVI. (July to December), of THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER AND PICTORIAL TIMES.
A few of these may still be had at the Office, 83, Fleet-street.

THE EAST ILLUSTRATED: India, China, Japan, Islands of the Eastern Archipelago, Egypt, and Syria.—The Religions, Manners, and Customs of these highly-interesting countries are now being illustrated in a series of spirited Sketches (beginning on Saturday, April 7, and ending Saturday, June 30—thirteen numbers), in the LADY'S NEWSPAPER AND PICTORIAL TIMES. Subscriptions for the thirteen numbers, 6s. 6d. Early application is desirable, to ensure getting the entire set.—Post-office orders payable to the Publisher, W. J. Johnson, 83, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

OFFICES:

No. 1, DALE-STREET, LIVERPOOL,

AND

Nos. 20 AND 21, POULTRY, LONDON.

Liability of Proprietors unlimited.

Invested Funds £1,561,035.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Year.	Fire Premiums.	Life Premiums.	Invested Funds.
1848	35,472	19,840	388,990
1853	113,612	49,128	620,898
1858	276,058	121,411	1,156,035

The Annual Income exceeds £450,000.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

Book Advertisements.

This day, post 8vo, price 5s. cloth, gilt.

THE BATEMAN HOUSEHOLD; and What Became of Them. Reprinted from "Chambers's Journal."

London: Arthur Hall, Virtue and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

Sixth thousand. In fcp. 8vo, 5s. 6d. cloth.

THE SIDEREAL HEAVENS; and other subjects connected with Astronomy.

By T. DICK, LL.D. With numerous Engravings.

Second Edition, with a Preface explanatory of the method of the Work.

THE DIVINE LIFE IN MAN: Fourteen Discourses, by the Rev. BALDWIN BROWN, B.A.
In crown 8vo, old face type, cloth extra, red edges, price 7s. 6d. cloth.

HYMNS and SPIRITUAL SONGS for ALL HOURS. By JOHN DAWSON HELL, B.A., Vicar of Wickhambrook, Suffolk. Revised and enlarged Edition, price 3s. 6d. cloth.

LIFE'S FIRST and LAST DAY; or, Whispers to Mothers bending over Infants. By "ANN JANE," author of "The Mother's Monitor," "The Mother's Friend," &c., &c. Price 2d.

Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

DR. HARRIS'S LAST WORK.

PATRIARCHY; or, the Family, its Constitution and Probation. By the Rev. J. HARRIS, D.D., &c., Principal of New College, St. John's-wood. Demy 8vo, cloth. Published at 10s.; offered at 5s.

"This volume should be more popular than either of its predecessors. Its speculations are less remote—less recondite. It is concerned with duties and experiences which belong to us all every hour."—British Quarterly Review.

GETHEMENE: Lectures delivered in the Lock Chapel, in Lent, 1854. By the Rev. CAPT. MOSELEY, B.A. Second Thousand, crown 8vo, cloth. Published at 4s. 6d.; offered at 3s.

"A thoroughly good book, and no one can read it without being instructed, impressed, and benefited."—Methodist New Connection Magazine.

London: W. J. Johnson, 121, Fleet-street (E.C.)

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

THE MAN OF ROSS. Every Thursday, 1d.

An independent Family Paper, having, with one exception, only the largest circulation in the county of Hereford. Within a radius of ten miles of Ross it exceeds that of all the other local papers put together.

Orders, Advertisements, and Books for Review, to be sent to the publisher, J. W. F. Council, Market-place, Ross.

Book Advertisements.

TEXT-BOOKS ON GEOLOGY, BY DAVID PAGE, F.G.S.

I. Fourth Edition, price 1s. 6d.

INTRODUCTORY TEXT BOOK OF GEOLOGY.
With Engravings on Wood and Glossarial Index.

II. Second Edition, revised and enlarged, price 6s.

ADVANCED TEXT-BOOK OF GEOLOGY, DESCRIPTIVE AND INDUSTRIAL.
With Engravings on Wood and Glossary of Scientific Terms.

III. **HANDBOOK OF GEOLOGICAL TERMS**

AND GEOLOGY.

In crown 8vo, price 6s.

Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons.

A New Edition.

CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE.

By Professor JONASSEN.

Edited by G. H. LEWES.

In Two Volumes, with Numerous Illustrations, price 11s. 6d.

Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons.

UNIFORM EDITION.

WORKS OF SAMUEL WARREN, D.C.L.

Five Volumes, price 24s.

The following are sold separately:

DIARY OF A PHYSICIAN. 4s. 6d.

TEN THOUSAND A-YEAR. Two Vols., 9s.

NOW AND THEN. 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES. 5s.

Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons.

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE, from the Commencement of the French Revolution, 1789, to the Battle of Waterloo.

By Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart., D.C.L.

Twenty Volumes, crown 8vo.

People's Edition, Twelve Volumes, closely printed in double columns, 2s. 8s., and Index Volume, 3s.

A New Edition of the Library Edition is in the Press.

Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons.

KEITH JOHNSTON'S SCHOOL ATLASES.

I.

GENERAL AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY, exhibiting the Actual and Comparative Extent of all the Countries in the World, with their present Political Divisions. A New and Enlarged Edition. Twenty-five Maps, including a Map of Palestine, and enlarged Maps of Scotland, Ireland, and Switzerland. Half-bound, 12s. 6d.

II.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, illustrating, in a Series of Original Designs, the Elementary Facts of Geology, Hydrology, Meteorology, and Natural History. A New and Enlarged Edition. Twenty Maps, including coloured Geological Maps of Europe and of the British Isles. Half-bound, 12s. 6d.

III.

CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY, comprising, in Twenty Faint Maps and Plans of all the important Countries and Localities referred to by Classical Authors; accompanied by a Pronouncing Index of Places. By T. HAVETT, M.A., Oxon. A New and revised Edition. Half-bound, 12s. 6d.

IV.

ASTRONOMY. Edited by J. R. HIND, Esq., F.R.S., &c. With Notes and Descriptive Letter-press to each Plate: embodying all recent Discoveries in Astronomy. Eighteen Maps. Half-bound, 12s. 6d.

V.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ATLAS OF GENERAL AND DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY, for the Use of Junior Classes. A New and cheaper Edition. Twenty Maps, including a Map of Palestine, and enlarged Maps of Scotland, Ireland, and Switzerland. Half-bound, 12s. 6d.

Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons.

New Novel, at all the Libraries, Three Vols. post 8vo.

THE BADDINGTON PEEPAGE: WHO WON IT AND WHO WORE IT. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, Author of "Twice Round the Clock," &c., &c.

London: Charles J. Skeet, 10, King William-street, Charing-cross.

This day, with Illustrations by "Phiz," royal 18mo, price 8s. 6d. cloth gilt.

LADY CHESTERFIELD'S LETTERS TO HER DAUGHTER. Comprising the opinions of that great authoress upon Fashion, Morals, Education, and Matrimony. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, Author of "The Baddington Peepage," &c.

London: Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster Row.

NEW GIFT BOOKS.

This day, price 5s. each, most profusely illustrated, crown 8vo, cloth gilt.

THE GIRL'S BIRTHDAY BOOK. Uniform with "The Boy's Birthday Book."

London: Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster Row.

LADY GOODCHILD'S FAIRY RING. A Collection of New Fairy Tales for the Youth of both Sexes.

THE BOY'S BIRTHDAY BOOK.—An entirely original collection of tales, essays, and narratives of adventures, by Mrs. S. C. HALL, WILLIAM HOWITT, AUGUSTUS MATTHEW, THOMAS MILLER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, WILLIAM BROUGH, and H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.

London: Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster-row.

Nearly ready, in One Vol., crown 8vo, profusely illustrated, price 3s. 6d.

LIFE IN THE SEA: A Popular Account of the Nature, Habits, and Functions of Marine Animals. By LANCELOT WAKELAND.

"* This work, based on a German compilation, by Dr. George Hartwig, has been revised by Mr. Francis Alcock, F.R.G.S."

London: Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster-row.

Music Advertisements.

CRAMER, BEALE, AND CO.'S LIST OF NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

POPULAR MUSIC OF THE OLDEN TIME.

A Collection of Ancient Songs, Ballads, and Dance Tunes, illustrating the National Music of England; with Remarks and Anecdotes. Preceded by Introductions to the various reigns, and a short account of the Minstrels, by W. CHAFFELL, F.S.A. The airs harmonised by G. A. MACFARREN. In 2 vols., imp. 8vo, 2s. 2s.

"The main body of the book consists of a mass of erudition, on less copious than well digested."—Quarterly Review (July).

201, Regent-street, and 67, Conduit-street.

CRAMER'S INTRODUCTORY PRACTICE AND EXERCISES FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

In Paris, 6s. each.

These Exercises remain the Standard Work in the Musical Academies of Europe. All the eminent Pianists, including Mesdames Pleyel, Clause, Goddard, MM. Thalberg, Halle, Rubenstein, Bennett, B. Richards, Benedict, Sloper, Osborne, Silber, and Hummel, have employed this Work in their general course of study.

Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street, London (W.)

CRIVELLI'S TREATISE ON THE ART OF SINGING.—Sixth Edition. 21s.

Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street (W.)

WALTER MAYNARD'S ART OF SINGING.

After the Method of the best Italian Masters.

Fourth Edition. Price 7s.

Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street (W.)

SONGS AND BALLADS FROM THE MOST INTERESTING AND POPULAR NOVELS.

LITTLE SOPHY. From "What will he do with it?" By Sir BULWER LYTTON, Bart.

MURIEL. From "John Halifax, Gentleman,"

HETTY. From "Adam Bede." By GEORGE ELIOT.

DINAH. From "Adam Bede." By GEORGE ELIOT.

LITTLE NELL. From the "Old Curiosity Shop." By CHARLES DICKENS.

Composed by GEORGE LINLEY. Price of each, 2s.

Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street (W.)

THE RIFLEMAN'S MARCH.—Performed by the Military Bands. Composed by A. MANNS, Director of the Crystal Palace Band. As a Solo or Duett for the Pianoforte, 2s. 6d.

Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street (W.)

THE RIFLE GALOP.—By ALFRED STELLA. 2s. 6d.

London: Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

OLD ENGLISH DITTIES, Selected from W. CHAFFELL's interesting work, "Popular Music of the Olden Time."

Sung by Miss Poole and Mr. Ramsden, in their new Entertainment.

Single Songs, 1s. and 2s. each; or in Paris containing Twelve Songs, 6s.

Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street (W.)

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

RUMMEL'S OPERATIC AIRS from *Il Trovatore*, *Lucia di Lammermoor*, *Les Huguenots*, *Zampa*, *Gaillarde*, *Tell*, and other popular Operas. 2s. 6d. each.

RUMMEL'S *Al che la Morte*.

RUMMEL'S *Duquel de*.

RUMMEL'S *Les Héroïdes*.

RUMMEL'S *Com'è Bello*.

RUMMEL'S *Tyrolenne*.

FAVARGER'S *Fantasia La Traviata* s. d. 4 0

FAVARGER'S *Fantasia* from "Guillaume Tell" 4 0

FAVARGER'S *Le Départ du Concert* 3 6

FAVARGER'S *Promenade sur l'Eau* 3 0

FAVARGER'S *Lydia* (sans Octave) 3 0

New Editions of OBERON and *Le Barbier* Fantaisies by this popular Composer.

BRINLEY RICHARDS' "Cujus Animam."

BRINLEY RICHARDS' "Birds and the Rivulet."

BRINLEY RICHARDS' "Good-bye, Sweetheart."

Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street (W.)

PIANOFORTE DUETS.

VERDI'S *New Opera*, "Un Ballo in Maschera."

VERDI'S "Macbeth."

VERDI'S "Il Trovatore" and "La Traviata."

FIOTOW'S "Martha."

ROSSINI'S "Sabbat Mater."

ROSSINI'S "Il Barbiere."

WEBER'S "Oberon."

MOZART'S "Don Giovanni."

MOZART'S "Il Flauto Magico"—as Duets.

By W. H. CALVERT, 5s. and 6s. each.

Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street (W.)

Music Advertisements.

THE BEATING OF MY OWN HEART.

Sung by Mdlle. Clara Novello. Composed by MACFARREN.

THE OPEN WINDOW. Sung by Miss Poole.

Composed by W. MAYNARD.

UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. Composed by J. L. HATTON.

2s. each.

London: Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

LURLINE.—The Troubadour Valse, and Quadrilles from Wallace's successful Opera, LURLINE, performed at Buckingham Palace and the Volunteer Rifle Ball, Covent-garden, by C. Coote.

London: Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

LURLINE.—The following are the favourite Pieces in Wallace's new and successful Opera, LURLINE:—"Under a Spreading Coral," "Take this Cup of Sparkling Wine," "Flow on, oh, Silver Rhine," "When the Night Winds," "Sweet Spirit, hear my Prayer," Sung by Miss Poole; "Gentle Troubadour," sung by Miss Pilling; "Our Bark in Moonlight Beaming," "Sweet form, that on my dreamy gaze," "The Chimes of Home," sung by Mr. Harrison; "A Father's Love," "Love, Transient Passion," sung by Mr. Santley.

London: Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

LURLINE.—WALLACE'S New GRAND OPERA—Complete 21s.; in detached pieces, 1s., 2s., and 3s. each; also arranged as solos and duets for the Pianoforte, by Calcott, Osborne, Favarger, Kuhn, Brinley Richards, and Benedict.

London: Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

LURLINE.—D'ALBERT'S POLKA, QUADRILLES, and VALSES from Wallace's Grand Opera, LURLINE.

London: Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

PIANOFORTES.

CRAMER, BEALE, and CO.,

New Model Oblique Grand Piano, and every description, Warranted.

List of Prices, and Terms for Hire, post free.

201, Regent-street.

HARMONIUMS

CRAMER, BEALE, and CO.,

Description and List of Prices, post free.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND HARMONIUMS,

in great variety.

201, Regent-street.

THE WEDDING WALTZES. By W. VINCENT WALLACE (composer of "Lurline.") Piano solo, splendidly illustrated, 4s.

These waltzes are full of the spirit of the great operatic composer, and are taking their place among the most popular.

London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, Regent-street, W., and all music sellers.

MARCH of the VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

By W. VINCENT WALLACE.

Inscribed to Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, commanding the St. George's Rifles (11th Middlesex), 3s.

London: Robert Cocks and Co.

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA

W. VINCENT WALLACE'S LA



MAPPIN'S SCISSORS, of unrivalled quality, may be obtained of all Dealers in Civilized
LADIES' EMBROIDERY SCISSORS, 1s. 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s. d.
 3s., 4s., 5s. each.
LADIES' CUTTING-OUT SCISSORS, 1s. 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s. d.,
 4s., 5s. each.
NAIL SCISSORS, from 1s. to 5s. each.
LEATHER CASES, containing 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 Scissors, all
 different kinds and sizes, at 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s., 9s., 13s., 15s.,
 18s., 20s., 24s., 45s., 70s. each Case.
 SHOW ROOMS:
 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.
 MANUFACTORY:
 QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.
 Miss Amy Sedgwick, in a new and successful Comedy of
 THE FAMILY SECRET, every evening, After which, on
 Monday and Tuesday only, A CURE FOR LOVE, in which Mr.
 Boscawen will sustain his original character of Mr. Sadgrove.
 On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, to commence at seven,
 with SOMEBODY ELSE, after which THE FAMILY SECRET.
 concluding with THE THREE LOVES, on Saturday to com-
 mence with THE FAMILY SECRET, after which a new farce by
 the author of "Box and Cox" and "The Boarding School."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MR. W. VIN-
 CENT WALLACE'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT.—
 Selections from the Operas Lurline, Marianna, &c., this day,
 May 19th, at Three o'clock. Vocalists: Mlle. Lemmens
 Sherrington, Madame Emma Thompson, Madame
 Laura Bazer, Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Poles and Miss Parepa,
 Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. G. P. Jones, Mr. Harp, Mr.
 W. Weiss, Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard, Violin, Herr
 Becker, Flute, Mr. Pratten. Conductors, Mr. Manns and Mr.
 V. Wallace.
 Tickets, half-a-crown; reserved seats, half-a-crown extra;
 to be had at the Crystal Palace; No. 2, Exeter-street; Messrs.
 Cramer Beale and Co., 20, Regent-street; Messrs. Chappell's,
 50, New Bond-street, and at the Libraries.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.
 The above Rooms are engaged for holding a
 GRAND BAZAAR, on behalf of AGED LOCAL or LAY
 FRAECHERS, on Monday, June 11, and four following Days.

LADY PATRONESSES.
 Countess of Harrington.
 Countess Cowper.
PATRONES.
 The Lord Ebury.
 Earl Grosvenor.
 Lord Viscount Knebworth, Commandant of the South Mid-
 dlesex Volunteer Rifles.
 The Hon. George Lyng, M.P. for Middlesex.
 The Hon. W. Pitt, M.P. for Cheshire.
 Sir Morton Peto, Bart., M.P. for Finsbury.
 Sir John Rastell, Esq., Mayor of Birmingham.
 T. W. Evans, Esq., M.P. for Derbyshire.
 Robert Hambro, Esq., M.P. for Middlesex.
 E. Warner, Esq., M.P. for the City of Norwich.
 Thomas McCullagh, Esq., late M.P. for Yarmouth.
 Hugh Taylor, Esq., M.P. for Tynemouth.
 J. Bramwell, Esq., Recorder of Durham.
 J. H. Tillet, Esq., Mayor of Norwich.

Contributions in money or articles in aid of the above will
 be gratefully received by the Treasurer, Mrs. Wild, The Villa,
 North-end, Hammersmith; by the General Secretaries, Mrs. T.
 Smith, 21, Wellington-square, Chelsea; Mrs. H. Lonsdale,
 38, Markham-square, Chelsea; Mrs. J. Harcourt, 20, Regent-st.
 Sydneyham; or may be sent to the Hanover-square Rooms,
 London, W., the last week in May.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED
 Every Evening (except Saturday) at EIGHT, THURSDAY
 and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at THREE, in their POPULAR
 ILLUSTRATIONS, "OUR HOME CIRCUIT," and SEA-SIDE
 STUDIES, introducing a variety of Amusing and Interesting
 SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE, with CHARACTERISTIC
 SONGS, at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14,
 Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s.; stalls, 3s., second at the
 Gallery, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co's., 201, Regent-street.
 Last Nights of "SALLY SKEGGS."

MADAME TUSSAULT'S HISTORICAL
 GALLERY, at the Bazaar, Baker-street.—Continuation
 of Early English Kings, from the Conqueror. HENRY I. to a
 magnificent Suit of Scie Mail, with Ornaments, Drapery,
 Studied from old manuscripts. Late addition, WILLIAM
 II., usually called RUFOUS.
 Admission, One Shilling. Extra Room, Sixpence. Open from
 eleven till Ten at night.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR PRODUCED AND
 PRESERVED, Colour restored, all Rheumatic and Neu-
 ralgic Affections of the Head prevented or alleviated, by
 the use of CHILD'S PATENT ELECTRO GALVANIC HAIR
 BRUSH.

No trouble in use, effect certain.

Also his METALLIC HAIR-CLOTHES and HORSE BRUSHES
 Sold by all Perfumers, Chemists, and Brush Warehouses,
 and at the Manufactory, 21 and 22, Providence-row, Finsbury-
 square, London.



THE successful results of the last sixty years have proved
 beyond question the extraordinary nourishing properties of
 this Oil.

It prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens
 weak HAIR, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, and makes it
 Beautifully Soft, Pliable, and Glossy.

For CHILDREN it is especially recommended, as forming
 the basis of a BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR, while its introduction into the Nursery of Royalty, and the numerous testimonials
 constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits.

Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per bottle.
 Sold at 10, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS IN ENGLAND
 ARE AT ALL TIMES TO BE OBTAINED OF
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS,
 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

TEAS ARE CHEAPER.

REALLY GOOD STRONG USEFUL CONGOU TEAS AT 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 8d.
 PURE UNADULTERATED COFFEES AT 1s. 1d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 6d.

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES, SENT CARRIAGE FREE

To any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards; and to Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, if to
 the value of 50s. or upwards. By this liberal arrangement, those residing at a distance can enjoy all the advantages of the London
 Markets for Tea, Coffee, and Colonial produce, just as though they were residing in London.

SILVER PLATE—WEST'S AMAL-
GAMATED SILVER is the most perfect metal in use,
 harder and more lasting than silver, the same colour throughout,
 and one-sixth the price.

Fiddle, Thread, King's. L.Y.
 12 Table Forks, best qual. £1 10 0 22 8 0 23 0 0 31 0 10
 12 Table Spoons, do. 1 10 0 2 8 0 3 0 0 31 0 10
 12 Dessert Forks do. 1 7 0 1 15 0 2 2 0 21 0 6
 12 Dessert Spoons do. 1 7 0 1 15 0 2 2 0 21 0 10
 12 Tea Spoons do. 0 16 0 1 4 0 1 7 0 11 0 0
 12 Sauce Ladles do. 0 7 0 0 8 0 0 10 0 0 13 0 0
 1 Gravy Spoon do. 0 7 0 0 10 0 0 11 0 0 13 0 0
 1 Salt Spoon (gilt bowl) 0 6 8 0 10 0 0 12 0 0 14 0 0
 1 Mustard Spoon, best qual. 0 8 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 5 0 0
 1 Pair Fish Carvers do. 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 7 0 0
 1 Pair Sugar Tongs do. 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 7 0 0
 1 Butter Knife do. 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 7 0 0
 1 Soup Ladle do. 0 12 0 0 16 0 0 1 7 0 1 0 0
 1 Egg Spoon (gilt) do. 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 15 0 0 1 0 0

Complete Service, £10 12 10 £14 5 6 £17 0 0 £23 12 6

Mr. West, having rebuilt his factory, is now prepared to supply
 the public most advantageously, and, giving his whole
 attention to useful and durable goods, can afford to sell at half
 the usual charges. His goods are the best in the market, and are
 very superior to those made for adulterated Cutlery and
 Ironmongers. Cruet frames, with four cut bottles, at 21s.;
 liquor frames, with three bottles to match, 20s.; cake baskets,
 26s.; bread baskets, 30s.; set of four corner dishes, 51s.; set of
 four dish covers, 51s.; and everything cheap in proportion.

THOMAS WEST, 18, Ludgate-street, London, Manufactory,
 Victoria Road. Illustrated Catalogues free.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL, £1,250,760.

OFFICE IN LONDON—1, MOORGATE-STREET.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—WILLIAM MILLER, Esq., M.P.

George G. Anderson, Esq.

Thomas Newman Farquhar, Esq.

Duncan James Kay, Esq.

Sir Charles R. Mc'Grigor, Bart.

William Westgarth, Esq.

SECRETARY.—A. P. FLETCHER.

Vice-SECRETARY.—EDWARD FUCHS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company grants Insurances against Fire on every description
 of Property, at Home, in the Colonies, and elsewhere.

FOREIGN INSURANCES.—The Directors having had all the im-
 portant places abroad practically surveyed, are enabled to offer
 unusual advantages as regards rates of premium and conditions;
 and a discount is allowed to merchants and others effecting their own
 and correspondents' insurances.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The ordinary rates cover residence in all parts of the world,
 distant more than 33 deg. from the equator.

In the Participation Branch the business is conducted, and the
 policies guaranteed, by the Proprietors, for a fixed charge of ten
 per cent. on the premiums, without any other deduction with-
 out; thus insuring economy of management, and all the profits
 of the mutual system, without its attendant liability and uncertainty.

The bonus additions have averaged from 26 to 68 per cent. on
 the premiums paid.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

ON 31ST JANUARY, 1859.

Annual Revenue—Fire Department	£ 109,179	8	d.
Do. Life Department	80,216	18	7
Amount of Accumulated and Invested Funds	404,449	3	2

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY, 39, King-street, Chesham, E.C.—A.D. 1834.
 THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, Cash Account,
 Balance Sheet, &c., are now ready, and may be had on written
 or personal application. CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

THIRTY YEARS' CONTINUED SUC-
CESS IN THE CURE OF PURE NERVOUS, MIND, AND
HEAD COMPLAINTS BY THE REV. DR. WILLIS MOSSELEY'S
TREATMENT, which has restored thousands to perfect health.
 The Remedies, which do not interfere with the patient's usual
 occupation, can be used at home at a moderate cost. Franked
 for one stamp, his pamphlet, or, for twelve, his unbridged work,
 on Nervous and Mental Complaints. 18, Bloomsbury-street,
 Bedford-square, London.

COMMANS'S CELEBRATED ARECA-
NUT TOOTH-PASTE is used by Her Majesty and the
 Royal Family.—Has been examined, approved, is used and recom-
 mended by many of our first physicians and dentists, as the
 best preparation known for cleaning and preserving the teeth.
 Testimonials have been received, unqualified, from many of the
 nobility and gentry. The following is amongst the many in
 testimony of its high value:—

Liverpool, August, 1859.
 Sir,—I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the
 value of your Areca-Nut Tooth-Paste, and have no hesitation in
 saying, that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice
 ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for
 some years.

W. J. NEWMAN,
 Surgeon-Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children.

To Mr. Commans.
 Prepared only by COMMANS, Chemist, Bath, in Pots, 2s. each;
 to be "ordered of all Chemists, through the Wholesale Agents,
 Barclay Edwards, London; Oldham and Co., Dublin; Duncan
 and Flockhart, Edinburgh.

PINE APPLES.

This Delicious Fruit, of Choice Variety, in high perfection,
 and ready for Table, is exhibited, for sale, at our Fruit
 Forcing Show Establishment, King's-road, to which we most
 respectfully invite the Nobility and Gentry for an inspection
 of the same. Fine varieties of superior Grapes, excellent
 Peaches, Cucumbers, Figs, and other Forced Fruits throughout
 the year.

JOHN WEEKS & Co.,
 Horticultural Builders and Hot Water Apparatus Manufacturers,
 King's-road, Chelsea.

BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Perfection of mechanism."—Morning Post.

Gold Watches, 4 to 100 Guineas.
 Silver Watches, 2 to 50 Guineas.
 Send two stamps for
 Benson's
 ILLUSTRATED WATCH
 PAMPHLET.
 Watches sent to any
 part of the United
 Kingdom on receipt of
 a remittance.

LEVER RECAPMENT.

83 and 84, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON (E.C.)

Established 1749.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES FOR

AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 & 320,
 STRAND, opposite Somerset-house, are giving the highest prices
 in cash, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes, Regimental Epan-
 toles, Boots, Books, Linen, Plate, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous
 Goods. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on at any time or place,
 by addressing as above.

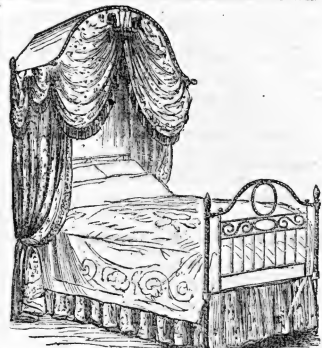
N.B.—All parcels from the country, either large or small,
 the utmost value permitted by Post-office Order the same day.
 Established 48 years.

FURNITURE—WHERE TO BUY—

WHAT TO BUY.—P. and S. BEYFUS are selling the 381
 Dining-room Suites, the 331. Drawing-room Suites, the 301.
 Bed-room Suites. Bachelors' Bed-rooms for 71., and Servants.
 Bed-rooms for 41. Illustrated Catalogues gratis and free by
 post. Goods, carriage paid, to any part of the Kingdom.
 P. and S. BEYFUS, 91, 93, and 95, City-road.

DEPOSIT ASSURANCE AND DISCOUNT

BANK.—FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods or
 at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at call.
 G. H. LAW, Manager.
 Offices, 5, Cannon-street West (E.C.)



**BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, AND BED-
 ROOM FURNITURE.**

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS
 FEATHER BEDS,

MATTRESSES, AND BEDROOM CABINET FURNITURE

Is now ready, and may be had gratis, and free by post.

The quality of all goods is guaranteed; every article of Bedding
 manufactured on the premises; the prices are in harmony
 with those which have tended to make his HOUSE IRON-
 MONGERY ESTABLISHMENT the most extensive in the
 Kingdom.

Feather Beds	from	£ 3 0	to	8 0
German Spring Mattresses		2 8 0	to	7 0 0
Patent Resilience Mattress		2 10 0	to	6 0 0
Horse Hair Mattresses		18 0	to	5 0 0
Wool Mattresses		0 7 6	to	4 0 0
Flock Mattresses		0 6 6	to	0 18 0
Sheets, per pair		0 7 6	to	2 6 0
Blankets, each		0 3 0	to	1 4 6
Toilet Closets		0 4 6	to	1 7 0
Counterpanes		0 2 6	to	0 15 0
Bedsteads		0 12 0	to	20 0 0
Children's Cots		1 7 0	to	7 0 0
Bed Hangings, in every variety,		1 0 0	to	5 0 0
per set		0 17 0	to	10 0 0
Wash Stands		0 4 0	to	4 0 0
Toilette ware, set of 6 pieces.		0 4 0	to	4 0 0
Dressing Tables		0 5 6	to	6 0 0
Chest of Drawers		1 7 0	to	7 0 0
Dressing Glasses		0 2 6	to	4 10 0

Illustrated catalogues sent (per post) free.
 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 14, and 2, Newman-street; and
 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London.—Established 1820.

LESSEY'S MARKING INK.

Established in 1838.

"An intense black, unaltered by washing."—See Dr. Ure's
 Testimonial at the "Expositor".

J. LESSEY, 97, High-street, Marylebone.
 Sold by all Chemists and Stationers, at 1s. per bottle.



RIKMEEL'S LOTION for the

SKIN is prepared of two sorts. No. 1 pre-
 serves the skin in a healthy state, and beautifies
 the complexion. No. 2 cures Sunburns, Tan,
 Freckles, Pimples, and all cutaneous imperfec-
 tions. Price, quarter-pint, 2s. 9d.; Half-
 pint, 1s. 6d.; Pint, 2s. 6d.

RIKMEEL'S PERFUMED ALMANACK, price
 Sixpence; sent by post for Seven Stamps. Sold
 by all the Trade.

E. RIKMEEL,
 Perfumer,
 96, Strand, 21, Cornhill;
 and Crystal Palace.

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY,

(Limited) the Company was imported their own Teas

and supply the public direct.—A clear saving of 15 per cent.

The "celebrated 6 lb. Bag" of Tea from 2s. 4d. per lb.; of

Coffee in the Berry from 10d. per lb.

Fine Lap-sag Souchong, in pounds, 8s. 8d.

9, Great St. Helen's-church-yard, Bishopsgate-street.

PULVERMACH'S MEDICO-GAL-

VANIC Improved System of SELF-APPLICATION OF THE

Patent GALVANIC and RHEUMATIC CHAIN, demon-

strating the unequalled success obtained by their use in the

treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, the Deafness, Deaf-

ness, Eclampsia, Paralysis, and Loss of Nervous or Mental

Force. Most interesting Book, popularising the wonderful re-

sults of Medical Galvanism, based on the soundest teachings of

physiology, verified and tested by the first Authors and Phy-

sicians of the world, and stating innumerable overwhelming

autentic facts of prompt cures of long-standing diseases. Price

1s. (post-free). Direct from J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 73,

Oxford-street, London (adjoning Princess' Theatre). All Book-

sellers, News Agents, and appointed Agents, for the sale of the

Chain Bands.

N. B.—Chains 5s., 10s., 15s., 22s., according to electric power.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its NA-

TURAL COLOUR by NEURAL-

GIA. Nervous Headache, Rheu-

matism, and Stiff Joints cured,

by P. M. HERBING'S PA-

TENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES

10s. and 18s., COMBS 2s. 6d.

10s. and 18s., OFFICE, 32, BASING-

HALE-STREET, London

where may be had gratis, the

illustrated pamphlet, "Why

hair becomes Grey, and the

Remedy." Sold by all Chem-

ists and Perfumers throughout

England.

Agents:—London, 24, Old Bond-street; Savoy and

Moore; Godfrey and Cooke,

148, Strand; and Kennedy, 166, Oxford-street; Hor-

den, 5, Great Marlborough-street; Ross, 119, Bishopsgate-street

Burbridge, Newgate-street; and Gillingswaine, Islington, and

Holborn.

2s. 6d. LADIES' 2s. 9d. GENTLEMEN'S!! Very Best PARIS KID GLOVES, 1s. 6d. Ladies', 1s. 6d. Gentlemen's, best Alpaca Kid—HARRIS and CRISP, 22, Regent-street. Samples sent for two extra stamps.

BENNETT'S WATCHES,
65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE.
In Gold and Silver, in great variety, of every construction and price, from 3 to 60 guineas.
Every watch skillfully examined, and its correct performance guaranteed. Free and safe per post.
Money Orders to JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manufacturer, 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE.

DINING AND DRAWING ROOM CURTAINS.
Double-breasted Damask from 1s. 6d.
All Worsted Damask 2s. 6d.
Stout new patterns 2s. 11d.
Australian Wool Damask 3s. 3d.
Worsted Reps 4s. 6d.
Double-breasted French Silk Damask 5s. 6d.
All Silk Indian Damask 7s. 9d.
Silk Tabarets 2s. 2d.
Silk brocades 4s. 9d.
A variety of binding, for trimmings 0s. 3d.
Silk gimp and cords 0s. 4d.
Utrecht velvets, in every shade 3s. 0d.
Magnificent Brussels carpets 2s. 11d.
Whitney blankets, per pair from 10s. 6d.

Table linens, sheeting of every description, and of best make. Patterns post free.—J. MAPLE and CO., 145, Tottenham-court-road.

LACE AND MANTLE ESTABLISHMENT.—T. LITTLE has much pleasure in announcing the completion of his new premises, No. 44, OXFORD-STREET, and respectfully informs his numerous customers, who have kindly favoured him with their support, that the increased accommodation, long called for, through the great expansion of his business, has now been secured.

The extensive New and varied Stock of Mantles, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LACE, and Fancy Goods, and the additional branch of PARISIAN MILLINERY, IN CAPS, COIFFURES, FLOWERS, &c., with which the Establishment has been furnished, may therefore be inspected with a greater amount of comfort and convenience. Each department will be found replete with articles of the highest fashion and novelty; and the Stock for the present season unsurpassed for elegance of style and that superiority in material which has distinguished the house for so many years.
43 and 44, OXFORD-STREET.
April, 1860.

HAIR JEWELLERY,
ARTISTS IN HAIR, MANUFACTURERS, AND DESIGNERS.
H. RUSHTON and CO., 213, REGENT STREET (W.), beg to inform the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, that they beautifully work Ladies' or Gentlemen's own Hair, and elegantly mount, in fine Gold,
HAIR BRACELETS, BROOCHES, RINGS, PINS, STUDS, CROSSES, NECKLACES,
ALBERT CHAINS, WATCH GUARDS, &c.
Thirty per Cent. cheaper than any other House in the Kingdom.
A Book of Specimens sent post free, on application, to all parts of the Kingdom.
MANUFACTORY, NORTHAMPTON ROAD, CLERKENWELL.

THE FASHIONABLE FRENCH STRAW BONNETS, elegantly trimmed, 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
FULL DRESS PARIS CHIFFS, 21s.
MILLINERY BONNETS, and a great variety of YOUNG LADIES' HATS, Newest Styles, equally moderate.
MRS. POLAND'S SHOW DOOMS,
11, CRAWFORD-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.

FOR FASHIONS IN ELASTIC STAYS,
Bodices, Petticoats, &c. Ladies should visit WM. CARTER'S Wholesale and Retail Establishment.
Crimoline, Watch-spring, Horse-hair Petticoats, &c. 6d. to 21s.
Elastic Self-adjusting Bodices and Family Nursing Stays, 2s. 11d. to 31s.
WM. CARTER, 22, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, London.

PAPER HANGINGS AND DECORATIONS.—The cheapest, largest, and best Stock in London, of French and English Designs, commencing at twelve yards per roll, is at CROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 76, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.
House Painting, Decorating, and General House repairs—ESTIMATES FREE.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY of costly New and Second-hand FURNITURE, consisting of upwards of 100 complete suits of new and second-hand drawing, dining, and bed-room appendages, in every style, suitable for the cottage or mansion, a great portion having been supplied by the most eminent houses in London, and in condition equal to new, is now offered at less than half its original cost.—At J. BENTLEY'S New and Second-hand Furniture Warehouses, 30, 31, 32, and 39, CRAWFORD-STREET, Baker-street; principally entrance, 99, Crawford-street.

EVANS'S NEW KITCHENER.—FAMILIES requiring a COOKING RANGE are respectfully invited to inspect this new Kitchen in operation, when they will be at once convinced of the surpassing excellence for roasting, baking, boiling, and steaming; and has a hot-plate the whole extent, heated by the same small fire. This invention is remarkable for its great economy in fuel and cleanliness in use, simplicity of action, and certain cure for a smoky fireplace. The size is from 3 feet to 18 feet long. The prices vary from 31 to 301, and upwards, and are adapted alike for the smallest families as well as the largest establishments. BATHS may be heated from the Boiler, and an unlimited quantity of hot water supplied on every floor if required. Messrs. JEREMIAH EVANS, SON, and COMPANY strongly recommend this Kitchen to their friends and the public. Manufactory and Show Rooms, 33 and 34, King William-street, and 10, Arthur-street West, London-bridge. Established in 1815.

HODGE AND ORCHARD, SILK MERCERS, LINEN DRAPERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING WAREHOUSEMEN.
Beg respectfully to inform their Patrons and the Public that the whole of their Departments are now replete with every Novelty suitable for the present Season. Their large and first-class Stock of MUSLINS, CURTAINS, TAPESTRY, and BRUSSELS CARPETS, SILK AND WORSTED DAMASKS, CHINTZES, &c., &c., also, their FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD LINENS, are all of the best manufacture, and well worth the attention of parties about Furnishing.
H. and O. can say with confidence that, for durability and cheapness, these goods cannot be surpassed.
ARGYLL HOUSE,
256, 258, 260, and 262, REGENT STREET, W.

EXHIBITION OF NOVELTIES FOR MAY AND JUNE. HOWELL, JAMES, AND CO.,
5, 7, and 9, REGENT STREET.
Have the honour to announce that they are NOW EXHIBITING a magnificent collection of Novelties, consisting of SILKS of Lyons and Spitalfields manufacture, an unusually large collection of LIGHT TISSUES, which have been manufactured for them especially; GAUZEES from Lyons and Chambery; MUSLINS from Mulhouse; INDIAN AND FRENCH SHAWLS; LACES of English and Foreign make, including some exquisite specimens from Barcelona and Brussels; and an entirely new collection of BALL DRESSES.
H. J. and Co. solicit an early inspection.

GRANT AND GASK (LATE WILLIAMS AND CO.), SILK MERCERS AND GENERAL DRAPERS,
Respectfully announce to the nobility and the public that they are now making a grand exposition of novelties in COURT TRAINS, RICH SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, FRENCH MUSLINS, FANCY DRESSES, RIBBONS, &c., which, in consequence of the total abolition of duties, will be sold at very moderate prices.
The Dressmaking Departments for WEDDING TROUSSEAU, COURT TRAINS, and FAMILY MOURNING, are under the superintendence of experienced Managers.
Patterns forwarded to the Country.

FAMILY MOURNING.
GRANT and GASK have Special Rooms appropriated to this Department, where every description of FAMILY AND COMPLEMENTARY MOURNING is kept ready for immediate use, and sold at most moderate prices.
59, 60, 61, and 62, OXFORD STREET, and 3, 4, and 5, WELLS STREET.

GREAT AND LAMENTABLE FIRE.
The calamity which has just taken place at the Warehouses of **MESSRS. BECH AND BERRALL,** THE CELEBRATED SILK MERCHANTS, THE BEE HIVE, 63 and 61, EDGWARE ROAD, W., is really awful to contemplate.
Piles of rich SILKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, FANCY DRESSES, IRISH and TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, PRINTS, and PRINTED MUSLINS, RIBBONS, LACE, HOSIERY, GLOVES, PARASOLS, and various FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., all just purchased for the Spring and Summer Season, are all more or less damaged, and upwards of 2,000l. worth utterly destroyed.
In consequence of this misfortune, the Fire Insurance Company have kindly made over to Messrs B. and B. the WHOLE of the SALVAGE, which will be submitted to the Public without the least reservation, and SOLD at what it will realise.
Ladies are respectfully solicited to pay an early visit on this important occasion.
N.B.—THE SALE IS NOW PROCEEDING.
May, 1860.

ANOTHER LARGE DELIVERY UNDER THE NEW TARIFF. ALLAN AND CO.
Are now showing their THIRD DELIVERY of NEW SPRING GOODS.
In addition to all the newest styles in English manufactured fabrics, the selection comprises a very choice and unusually large assortment of Continental Novelties, in SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, RIBBONS, SPANISH and VALENCIENNES LACES, FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, &c., which, by the entire abolition of duties, they are enabled to sell at prices much below those of any former period.
ALLAN AND CO., 69, 70, and 71, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.
N.B.—Since writing the above, A. and Co. have received from Paris several cases of very rich FRENCH SILK ROBES, Price 27. 9s. 6d.—not half their value.—ALLAN AND CO., 69, 70, and 71, St. Paul's Churchyard.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAU AND INDIA OUTFITS.
Ladies are invited to inspect the Fashionable Assortment of UNDERCLOTHING, DRESSING GOWNS, &c., always in Stock at 91 and 92, OXFORD STREET, where Elegance and Comfort is combined with the Best Work and Materials.
Established 80 Years.
WILLIAM CHURTON and SON, HOSIERS, SHIRT MAKERS, AND OUTFITTERS, THE GOLDEN FLEECE, 91 and 92, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

SILKS, SILKS, RICH, PLAIN, STRIPED, AND CHECKED GLACE.
At 22s. 6d. per Dress of 12 yards, well worth the attention of families—patterns sent free by post.
Also patterns and prices of their rich stock of SILKS.
JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, LUDGATE HILL.
Established upwards of Fifty years. Carriage paid upon amount above 5l.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.
JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, LUDGATE HILL,
Established upwards of Fifty Years, will send Patterns and Samples free, for inspection or comparison, of their rich DOUBLE DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, with Napkins and Slip-cloths to match; Diaper and Damask by the yard, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 wide; Sheetings, in width from 1 to 34 yards; Cotton Sheetings, from 1 to 3 yards wide; Huckabacks, Medical, Baden-Baden, Roll Towellings, Glass and Knit Cloths, Dusters, &c., made up and marked upon the shortest notice.
Carriage paid upon amounts above 25s. Families waited upon at home in London.

SEWELL AND CO., COMPTON HOUSE. EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS.
A Manufacturer's Stock of Curtains (4, 4½, and 5 yards long), purchased in Switzerland under very advantageous circumstances, comprehending some of the most elaborate patterns, will be offered at very reduced prices.
COMPTON HOUSE, FRITH STREET, SOHO.

FAMILY MOURNING.
Extraordinary Profusion at the EAST LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 19, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT.—Widows' Skirts in immense variety, ready for instant wear. Bonnets and Mantles elegantly trimmed with the richest Patent Crapes, including all the prevailing Paris Fashions, fresh from the work-rooms.—Black French Merinos and Black Alpacaes, Dresses and Dressing Gowns, Widows' Caps, Collars, and Collarettes, in any quantity, at a Moment's Notice. Ladies requiring a complete outfit of Family Mourning, either for themselves or servants, should immediately inspect the excellent and extensive Stock at this Establishment, the same being now recognised as the largest, and beyond all comparison the best and cheapest in the eastern part of London.—N.B. Every article being marked as in the figures. Ladies can make their purchases without the possibility of being over-charged.—For Patterns and Pamphlet of Prices and full particulars, address—KERRY and CO., 19, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHOUT. Orders by post instantly attended to, and, when possible, forwarded by first Train.

BOYS' DRESSES for SCHOOL or WALKING.—The Knickerbocker Suit, Complete, from 18s. The Cambridge Suit, Complete, from 18s. Comparing either an elegant Tunic and Trousers, or a Jacket, Vest, and Trousers, made in all the new Melton and Heather Cloths, adapted to the season, and allowed to be complete, and most serviceable costumes ever introduced for Boys.
D. NICHOLSON and CO.,
51 and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.
Complete Suits for Children of every age sent to any part of the Kingdom, at a moment's notice.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL DRESSED?—Take them to D. NICHOLSON and CO., 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD. THE LARGEST STOCK OF INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S DRESSES in London. Send for D. N. and CO.'S PLAY and JUVENILE FASHIONS for the present season. Contains Thirty-two Engravings. Post free.

H. J. and D. NICOLL'S ESTABLISHMENT for GENTLEMEN and MODERATE-PRICED CLOTHING.
REGENT-STREET, CORNHILL, and MANCHESTER.

THE CAPE PALETOT, INVERNESS CAPE, or SLEEVED CAPE, used in private life, as well as for Volunteer Corps.
H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, REGENT STREET: 22, CORNHILL, LONDON; and 10, ST. ANN'S-SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

CLOTHING for YOUTH.—The KNICKERBOCKER, the HIGHLAND DRESS, LADIES' TRAVELLING MANTLES, RIDING HABITS, and PANTALONS de DAMES a CHEVAL, with much novelty and general excellence, H. J. and D. NICOLL have for the remainder of this season at WARWICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, Regent-street. In the autumn this branch will be removed to the rear of the old Establishment.

NEUTRAL-COLOURED COMPLETE
SUITS of one material, introduced last season for Gentlemen, and subsequently improved by variety of materials, the fastening by a top link or button, which serves for a letter-sleeve when engraved with Crest or Coat of Arms, is registered 6 and 7 Vic., and the Complete Suit is occasionally under and seldom exceeds three pounds in cost.
H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, REGENT-STREET; and 22, CORNHILL, LONDON.

H. J. and D. NICOLL are prepared, at short notice, to produce Court Suits and Servants' Liveries, by applying to them in REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

THE NEW WREATH for 7s. 6d.
Made in all Colours.
J. HAYNES, 74a, New Bond-street, London, W., has now on view a choice assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS, WREATHS, and HEAD-DRESSES. COULT TRIMMINGS made to order on the shortest notice. COUT PLUMES LENT ON HIRE. GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE and LUBIN'S PERFUMERY. BEST PARIS KID GLOVES.

ELEGANT MUSLINS, British and Foreign.—New patterns in all the new colours, from 2s. 11½d. the dress.
Patterns Free.
HOOPER, 52, OXFORD-STREET.

LADIES' LINEN AND BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE.
AMPHLETT and CO., 31, Fortman-place, Edgeware-road (W.) (one door from Princess-street), have on hand a first-class stock of the above goods, for which they beg to solicit an early inspection.
The serious complaint that all ready-made goods require re-making, is entirely overcome by them, as all goods are manufactured on the premises, and under the especial superintendence of the principal.
Every article necessary for the Layette, Trousseau, or foreign outfit.
Descriptive Price Lists forwarded on application.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES.—They are the Cheapest in the end.—DEANE and Co.'s PRICED FURNISHING LIST may be had gratuitously on application, or forwarded by post, free. This list embraces the leading articles from all the various departments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate purchasers in the selection of goods. It comprises Table Outlets—Electro-plate—Lamps—Baths—Fenders and Fire Irons—Iron Bedsteads and Bedding—Brilliant Metal, Goyer, Tin, and Brass Goods—Culinary Utensils—Turnery—Brass—Mats, &c.—DEANE and Co. (opening to the Monument), LONDON. BRIDGE.—Established A.D. 1709.

TEA—A SAVING of 7d. to 1s. per lb.—MOORE BROTHERS and COMPANY are the only London Merchants who supply families direct at merely merchant's profits. They sell Tea and Coffee only, and only the best of each kind. Prospectuses free. New Season's Tea (just entered port)—The Finest Scotch Tea, 3s. 9d. per lb. Guaranteed the very best quality that can be obtained. The Best Family Tea, 3s. 5d. per lb. Recommended as a best for every day use. (On 43lb. leaded Half Chests and on 20lb. Bags a deduction of 1d. per lb.) The Best Ceylon Coffee (usually charged 1s. 2d.), 1s. 0½d. per lb. The Finest West India Coffee (usually charged 1s. 6d.), 1s. 4d. The Finest East India Coffee, 1s. 6d. Various prices, from 8d. sent to 2s. 6d. per lb., are charged for the latter. "It is no longer a matter of doubt that what they state will be fairly carried out."—The Morning Post.
MOORE BROTHERS and COMPANY, 35, London-bridge, City.

London: Printed for the Proprietors by WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, at 121, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Bride, in the City of London; and published by the said WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, at 83, Fleet-street, London.—SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

Clara Talbot.

BY AMY OSBORNE, AUTHOR OF "THE COUSINS,"
"MOORFIELDS HALL," ETC.

CHAPTER VIII.

The time for Arthur's departure was drawing near, and still Lady Seaforth kept him by her side. She opened a portfolio of beautiful drawings, which, at any other time, would have delighted him, as he had the talent and taste to appreciate them, but he was anxious to have Nina, for a few minutes, all to himself, which his polite tormentor appeared resolved to prevent. At last he grew desperate, for the time-piece warned him that he had but a few minutes to spare ere he started for the train.

"I must really tear myself away from these enticements," he said. "Will you allow your servant to tell my cousin that I am going?"

"Oh, certainly," she replied, turning to the bell. John appeared. "Tell Mary to inform Miss Talbot that Mr. Durnford is going immediately."

It was some time before John found Mary, and some time ere Mary reached her young mistress's room, and a much longer time ere Nina entered the drawing-room. Arthur was shaking hands with Lady Seaforth and Flora, for the "few minutes" had elapsed, and go he must.

He looked reproachfully at Nina as he held out his hand, and received the cold and passive one which reluctantly endured his warm pressure. He tried to lead her to the door, that he might obtain one, only one, word of love ere they parted, but she forcibly withdrew her hand, and he was gone.

He walked hastily from the house, but ere he turned the corner he took one glance at the window to see if she were there. Yes, there she was! and with a bounding heart he kissed his hand, but the salutation was not returned, for Nina's eyes were fixed on the figure of a horse-man who, followed by a groom, had just entered the square. Retreating from the window, she placed herself in a becoming attitude before the harp, and commenced a favourite air of Beethoven's. The door opened as she was (unconsciously, of course,) warbling in her sweetest strains, and Lord Montrose paused to listen. She looked up, blushed becomingly, and diffidently retired from the instrument. She was entreated to resume her seat, and after one or two choice songs, music and composers, singers and operas, were discussed, until they found that their tastes perfectly agreed, and they were, of course, charmed with each other. Lady Seaforth was busily engaged at the other end of the room in sorting and matching wools, so she begged to be excused for a few minutes, a favour which was readily granted. Flora had captured the last volume of a novel, in which she was deeply interested, and had shut herself into the school-room. She was allowed to do pretty much as she pleased, as the last of her numerous governesses had been driven away by her pupil's ungovernable temper, and her mother was so blinded by partiality, that, with all her superior intellect, she had no control over her wayward child.

Lord Montrose was invited by Lady Seaforth to dinner, and to accompany her and her niece to the opera. He appeared well pleased with the arrangement, and the day passed rapidly and agreeably away, while he turned over the drawings which had been introduced for Arthur's amusement, and graphically described the scenes they represented. Having visited all the places of note on the continent, and being fully capable of appreciating their beauties, his efforts to interest his fair companion were quite successful, and Nina proved as attentive a listener as he could desire. Day after day found his lordship a guest in Belgrave-square. He had not proposed for Nina, but she was perfectly aware that her influence over him was daily increasing. An artist was sent to Scotland to sketch Montrose Castle, that Nina might judge of its magnificence and of the extent of its grounds. The purchase of a new carriage could not be effected until Nina's taste had decided on the most approved colour, and even a dress for his old housekeeper must be chosen by Nina ere it could be considered suitable. His love for his clan and all his dependents appeared to be only surpassed by his love for him; and many amiable traits of

the master's character were unconsciously betrayed while he was expatiating on the worth and fidelity of his tenantry. But with all his evident desire to gain her good opinion, and his eagerness to gratify her lightest wish, he made no offer of his hand; and Lady Seaforth began to fear that some decided objection to the trammels of matrimony stood between her and the fulfilment of her hopes.

Flora was commanded not to drop the slightest hint of her cousin's engagement to Arthur, and she felt sure that he could receive the information from no other quarter; so that there she was safe; but Flora had intimated to his lordship that Nina's faith was pledged to a certain cousin then at Oxford, but at the same time she had hinted that the chain hung heavily round her neck, and that she would be gladly released from the galling fetters. Lord Montrose "was an honourable man," and he had many twinges of conscience ere he effectually quieted it; but what was to be done? he was over his head and ears in love; the cousin might be a very fine fellow, but it was evident that Nina was not indifferent to his attentions, and, if there was a chance of winning her, he certainly should try to do so.

The day for Nina's return home had been delayed from time to time. Summer arrived, and Lady Seaforth had removed her household to a villa on the banks of the Thames not far from Hampton Court. Nina had not yet broken off her engagement to Arthur, for she thought it would be better to be quite sure of her success in another quarter, ere she finally rejected her cousin: it would be very disagreeable to return to her home, branded with her broken faith, unless she had such a husband as his lordship to present as an apology. She was sure that even her mamma would think the temptation irresistible.

Arthur tried to be satisfied with the short hurried notes he received from his betrothed, and studied harder than ever, looking forward to the summer, when he should make his darling Nina acknowledge that a row on Windermere, with him as a companion, was, what she once called it, "buoyant bliss." She shall repeat that dear little speech ere many weeks are over," he said, as he sat in his room, with Nina's last letter spread between his elbows, which rested on the table, his hands supporting his pale, thin face. "I will make her confess that I was right, and that I knew her tastes better than she knew them herself. Ah, that dear delightful evening! How vividly I remember every incident, every word! and to think of her saying that if I would mould her heart like mine, she should be better and happier than riches could make her. She, so good, so beautiful, and so clever, to be so humble! I ought to think myself a lucky fellow, and am a brute to grumble because she can enjoy herself when I am not by her side. We men are naturally selfish, and we should ever remain so, did not woman, by her soft influence, impart to us some of her loving, generous nature, and, in fact, humanise us.

There now, I could almost quarrel with my love for a remark such as this (reading the letter): "Every hour is so agreeably occupied, that I have no time to think of absent friends." Of course she does not mean me; but I would rather she had omitted the remark altogether; and then she says: "I am delighted with this part of the river; I should think it far exceeds in beauty any scenery in England." The idea of such a thing; the Thames to exceed in beauty the lovely lakes in Westmoreland! Quite preposterous! But that is an error in judgment which I shall soon correct when I have her in my own little skiff. Now I don't deserve to hear from her if I criticise and find fault with her letters. She is a darling and no mistake." Folding the letter and placing it in the left hand pocket of his waistcoat, he again turned to his studies.

Three days after these cogitations he obtained the prize for his essay, and also a fellowship. With a beating heart and trembling hand, he sat down to acquaint his father and sister with his success, and then shaking off the numerous friends who pressed around him with their congratulations, he prepared for a trip to Richmond by the afternoon train, for he thought his success would ensure a kind reception even from Lady Seaforth; and what would his own darling Nina say? His sparkling eyes and flushed cheek betrayed his joyful anticipations.

CHAPTER IX.

The night was still and sultry, and the heavens were brilliant with clustering stars, as Arthur reached the gate which led to Lady Seaforth's villa. He was annoyed at finding that her ladyship was not alone, for numberless carriages, having deposited their occupants, were returning through the avenue.

Arthur dismissed his humble conveyance, and instead of proceeding to the house, passed into the shrubbery, and reflected on what course he had better pursue. To leave the place before he had seen Nina was not to be thought of, and yet he did not like to agitate her at such a time. He would remain where he was for a little while, and then be guided by circumstances. The apartments were brilliantly lighted, and by climbing a tree, Arthur could see into the drawing-room. He watched group after group as they lingered before the open window. Still no Nina appeared. At last dancing commenced; he descended from the tree, and was advancing towards the house in order that he might climb the balcony, and so take a nearer survey of the dancing-room, when his steps were arrested by the sight of a gossamer apparition issuing from the house. Arthur retreated out of the glare of the coloured lamps, until he was quite certain that the airy vision on which he was gazing was indeed his own beloved Nina. Before he had made up his mind as to her identity, she was overtaken by a tall, gentlemanly man, with a shawl in his hand, in which he carefully wrapped the lady, and then drawing her arm through his, they proceeded to the fountain, near which Arthur was concealed.

He listened as if life and death hung upon their words. The gentleman leant towards his companion, and murmured in her ear some words in a subdued voice.

"Yes," she replied—and Arthur recognised the well-known tones—"actual disappointment is more easily borne than suspense; but if you were so miserable, why did you not endeavour to put an end to your doubts by ascertaining the state of my affections?"

"I should have done so long since, dearest, had not Flora hinted at some engagement between you and a cousin, so I knew not what course to pursue; I feared to advance, but knew not how to retreat. I felt that the prize was worth a contest."

Arthur heard, but feeling was suspended.

Then came Nina's answer. Her voice was perfectly steady.

"Oh silly girl! she is always talking nonsense. A cousin of mine, a young Oxonian, came from Oxford, he said, on purpose to see me, so Flora thought that he must be a lover."

Nina had never before been guilty of a falsehood, and, as if struck with the implied untruth that her answer conveyed, she added, "Arthur and I were brought up together, and he fancied that there was some childish love promise on my part, but (and here her voice faltered a little) if it were so, I am sure he will not consider the breach of it a disappointment."

"You have relieved my mind of a great weight, dearest, for, knowing how precious your love is, I could not, without regret, deprive another of it," was the deep-toned response.

Several parties of young persons now approached the fountain, and Nina and her lover retreated to a more retired part of the garden.

A groan, that made some of the party start, burst from the oppressed heart of poor Arthur. For this he had sacrificed his health and pleasure, rising early and going to bed late, that he might be more worthy of her love, and feel less presumptions in seeking to appropriate so much beauty and excellence! For such a false-hearted syren as *that* had he struggled to obtain honours and distinction! Why had he not power to rush from his concealment and confront the perfidious creature who had so shamefully denied her pledged love, and had given her faith to another. He would write to her while his blood was boiling! He tore off the back of a letter, and by the light of a lamp he wrote: "I was near you when you were at the fountain; I heard you deny your love for me, and pledge it to another. May God forgive your perfidy, and spare the retribution you deserve! You need not fear my ever claiming your hand. I loved purity, not falsehood. Your childish dreams of greatness may be accomplished; my visions of happiness are destroyed for ever."

He watched until he saw Nina and her lover

enter the house. They proceeded to the drawing-room, and placed themselves on a sofa opposite the window. He then entered the hall, and told a servant to give that paper to Miss Talbot immediately, as it was of consequence. Retreating to the lawn, which commanded a view of the drawing-room, he watched the effect of this missive. A servant presented the note to Nina. Lord Montrose smiled, and attempted to take it from her; but she resisted, and appeared confused. There were only a few whist-players in the room, and they were deeply engrossed in their game. Nina opened the paper, and read it; her countenance became deadly pale. Again her companion attempted to take the note from her hand, but she crushed it, as she had done one she had before received from the same person. She tried to smile, but the effort was unsuccessful. His lordship left the room, to procure a glass of water, and by the time he returned she had quite recovered her spirits, and, evidently, satisfactorily explained to him the contents of the epistle, for they both laughed as if much amused, but the paper was concealed in the folds of her dress.

Arthur walked rapidly away, and, returning to Oxford, made all his arrangements for a long absence, and, instead of visiting his home, and partaking of all its dear delights, he wrote a letter to his father, telling him of all his crushed hopes and changed views, and that he intended travelling in Egypt for a few months, as he had a great desire to visit that part of the world.

MAKE HOME BRIGHT AND PLEASANT.

More than building showy mansion,
More than dress and fine array,
More than domes or lofty steeples,
More than station, power, and sway,
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each beauty there.

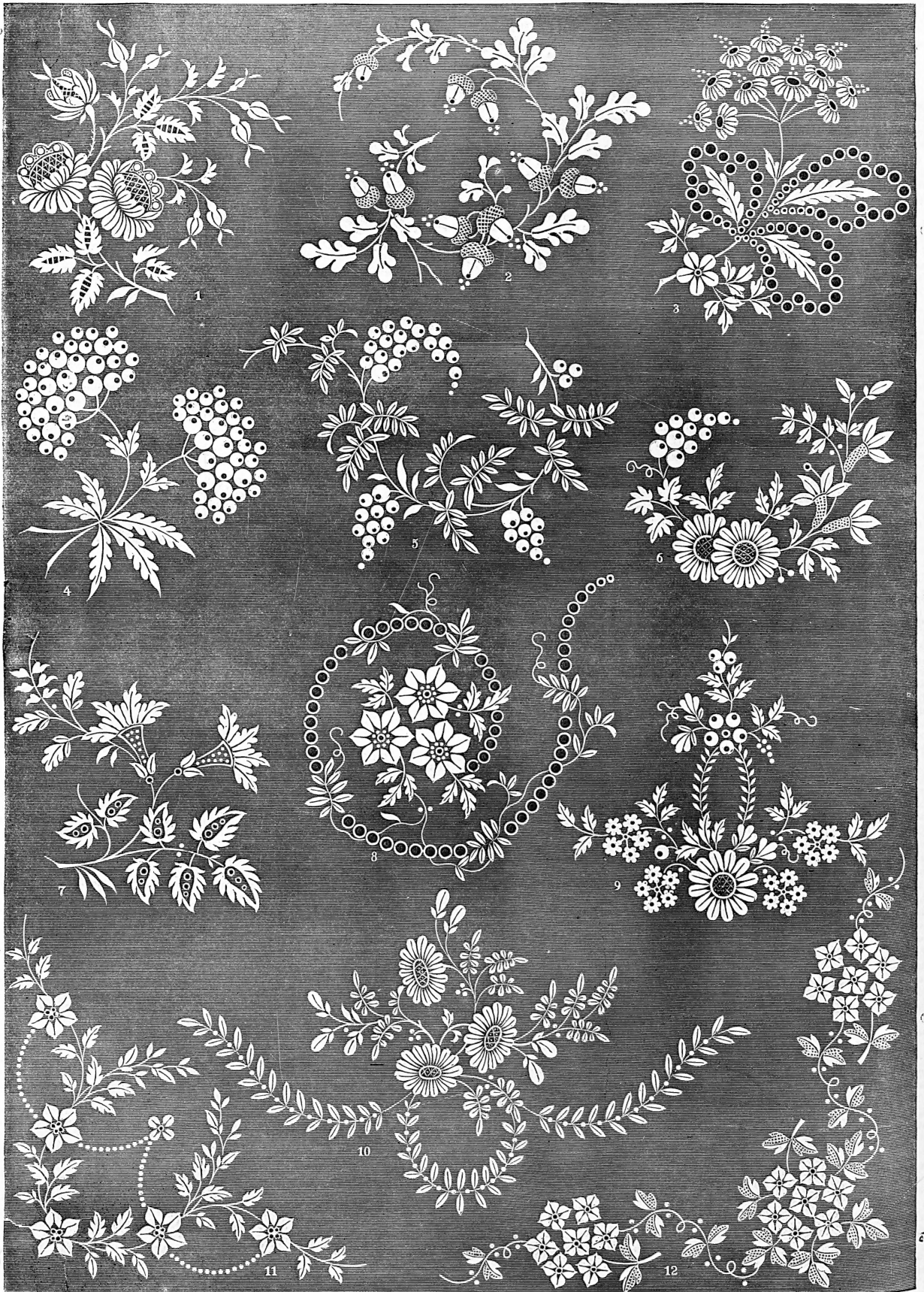
More than lofty swelling titles,
More than Fashion's luring glare,
More than Mammon's gilded honours,
More than thought can well compare—
See that home is made attractive,
By surroundings pure and bright;
Trees arranged with taste and order,
Flowers with all their sweet delight.

Seek to make your home most lovely;
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where, in sweet contentment resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot!
Where the flowers and trees are waving,
Birds will sing their sweetest song;
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love belong.

Make your home a little Eden;
Imitate her smiling bowers;
Let a neat and simple cottage
Stand among bright trees and flowers.
There, what fragrance and what brightness
Will each blooming rose display;
Here, a simple vine-clad arbour
Brightens through each summer day.

There, each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing far to roam;
Or, if roaming, still will cherish
Memories of that pleasant Home.
Such a Home makes man the better:
Pure and lasting its control—
Home, with pure and bright surroundings,
Leaves its impress on the soul.

COURTESY IN AFRICA.—African mothers are flattered to have suitors for their daughters while they are still young, and often dispose of them to the highest bidder, without the least respect to the appearance, age, or character of the buyer. The purchaser places a string of beads on the neck of the girl or child, and in case of the death of her mother before the child is of age, the husband-expected removes her to his home and places her under the guardianship of an old woman. Sometimes, however, a girl is lucky enough to find herself unsold when overtaken by the tender passion. She may then propose—for it is always leap-year in Africa—and if the man of her choice has still a vacant chamber in his heart—capacious hearts these fellows have—and the means of buying her from her parents, a union is formed on the basis of mutual attachment. Sometimes a betrothed girl falls in love, and if the object of her regard can arrange matters with the husband by purchase, her marriage with him is allowed. This is often a delicate and difficult matter; but if the husband is old, or pretty well supplied, the affair is more easily consummated. Love, like hunger, will break through a stone wall.—*Thomas's Adventures on the West Coast of Africa.*





THE EAST ILLUSTRATED: TARTAR DWELLING.—(See Page 382.)

SAMUEL JOHNSON AND SAMUEL PARR.

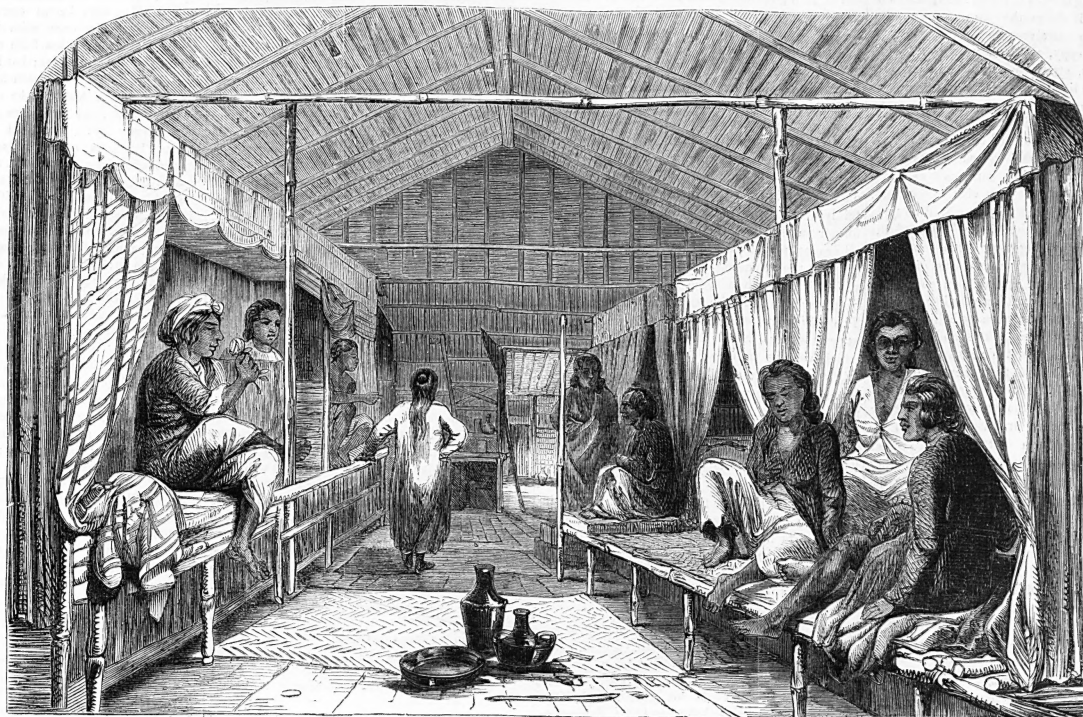
In the simplicity of their ideas, and in their love for good homely old English fashions, these two great scholars agreed wonderfully. Dr. Parr revived at Hutton the fashion of keeping May-day, against which the Puritans had preached, and which the finery of modern England had exploded, lest grandeur should mix with plebeianism. He used to crown the prettiest villager amongst the farmers' daughters at Hutton

with a wreath of May flowers: for a day before he had employed his young lady friends to decorate a tall May-pole, over which swung garlands of cowslips and blue-bells, mixed with ribbons. Around it danced high and low, rich and poor. He chose old May-day, the 12th, as being more mediæval, and often quoted that pretty little poem called the "Tears of Old May-day."

Such were his notions. Dr. Johnson was as primitive as the excellent rector of Hatton. His

description of his marriage was in itself at once a proof of his early notions and of the simplicity with which he avowed them. He used to relate the following particulars of his marriage (in 1755, to Mrs. Porter,) with all the *naïveté* possible: "Sir, it was a love marriage on both sides. Sir, she had a notion that a woman of spirit should use her lover like a dog." They were, it seems, to ride on horseback to Derby, and set out in very good humour. "So, sir, at first she told me that I rode too fast.

and she could not keep up with me ; and when I rode a little slower, she passed me, and complained that I lagged behind. I was not to be made the slave of caprice ; and I resolved to begin as I meant to end. I therefore pushed on briskly, till I was fairly out of her sight. The road lay between two hedges, and I was sure that she could not miss it ; and I conceived that she should soon come up to me. When she did, I observed her to be in tears."—*The Queens of Society* (Hogg and Sons).



THE EAST ILLUSTRATED: PRINCIPAL APARTMENT OF A HOUSE IN JAVA.

CHANGING FASHIONS.

(Concluded from our last Number.)

During the reign of Louis XIV. great attention was paid to female dress; it was, if possible, more expensive than at any former period; the hair was then very tastefully arranged, precisely as we see worn by Charles the Second's beauties, at Hampton Court. At this time there was a passion for handsome fans, carved and painted, and for embroidered handkerchiefs, which were sometimes ornamented with tassels! A small fur collar was also brought from Germany, and out of compliment to the lady who wore it, was called a *Palatine*. We have had the same thing within the last few years, but we called it a *Victorine*. From that time they went on from one folly to another, and our picture-galleries prove that we were only too ready to imitate them. Powder, paint, and patches, were worn by everybody who had any pretension to fashion; while the hair was dragged over enormous edifices of iron wire, which were perched on the top of the head, and loaded with feathers, flowers, lace, and gauze. Bonnets were first introduced about the middle of the last century, and they have (although undergoing every possible change in form and dimensions), held their place ever since. Nothing was so much esteemed just then as English manufactures, such as printed calico, muslins, and steel ornaments. But when the Revolution began to make its terrors felt, there was a wonderful change in the appearance of the fashionable world; nothing could be so simple; not a single jewel was ever brought to light. However, this state of things did not last long, and a most extraordinary costume was adopted by some of the reigning beauties, which was certainly neither Greek nor Roman. Ladies who did not hold a very high rank dressed less conspicuously; they patronised the *Pamela* bonnet, were a very long dress, which they carried over the arm, and a little reticule, or ridicule, as it was afterwards called.

Then came the reign of the First Napoleon, when short waists were the fashion, and such enormous bonnets, that the face seemed almost lost in them—as we were once told by a lady in France, “like a potato at the bottom of a tub!” The Restoration, in 1815, took some English fashions to Paris—among others, longer waists than were worn there, green gauze veils, and bonnets trimmed with flowers. It likewise brought some French ones to us. Strange stories are told by our grandmothers of our appearance at that time. Having always followed the fashions of our neighbours, it seems that we were quite at a loss when left to ourselves; so for want of something better to copy, we took up with a rough, coarse, shapeless, straw bonnet, brought over by a princess of the little court of Oldenburg, in the north of Germany. Our countrywomen have proved since then that they have taste enough to invent very elegant fashions of their own. After that, Walter Scott's novels caused a passion for plaids in France, much the same as we showed after our gracious Queen's first visit to Scotland.

During Louis Philippe's reign it would be hard to say who set the fashions, the ladies of his family apparently caring very little for dress. The Duchesse de Nemours' name was given to many new manufactures, probably on account of her beauty; but it is a question whether she ever wore them; and we were also sadly behind in the slow diligence days. Dressmakers and milliners have been known to offer their customers cloaks and bonnets, on condition that they would wear them in fashionable neighbourhoods, and so cause the fashion to become known. If a pretty woman of the court had appeared in them their success would have been certain; but so great was the dearth of means for showing anything new, that every opportunity was turned to account. The origin of the promenade of Long champs is rather amusing.

Before Louis Philippe took it into his head to build fortifications round Paris there was a convent in the village of Longchamps, near the Bois de Boulogne, in which were several nuns, who had not only very beautiful voices, but were also very good musicians. During Passion-week crowds used to resort there, to hear the singing, until it became a general promenade. The windows of the chapel used to be left open, and there were as attentive listeners outside as in. However, the convent was pulled down, to make room for the fortifications, and the nuns removed

to another locality. But the milliners having for some time reaped a good harvest from the daily promenade in the early spring, during one whole week, did not feel inclined to let it slip away; they therefore hired carriages themselves, and appeared in bonnets of every hue, and no one would have thought of buying one until “Longchamps” (as it was afterwards familiarly called) was over, however fine the weather might have been. Then some few English joined in the monotonous crawl up and down the Champs Elysées (for there was no longer a question of going as far as the village), and the Parisians went as much to see their horses and equipages as the new bonnets. All the better families, however, stayed away on Good Friday.

Although the custom still continues, the palm of invention must be given to the Empress Eugénie. We owe the small bonnets to her; but then she wore them well on the back of the head, and being a very lovely woman, the style became her well. But there was a very good reason why she was able to do so; she has scarcely any hair. From the same cause, bows of velvet and lace were worn by her, at the back of the head, to conceal the want of what is considered by some to be a woman's greatest ornament. The large steel peticotons (or corinoliens, as we still persist in calling them, although cane and steel have long superseded horsehair) were her invention; and however much we may exaggerate French fashions in England, we never can exceed the dimensions of her draperies. As she sat in the enormous state carriage (built especially for the occasion), on her way from the Tuilleries to Notre Dame, for the christening of the Prince Imperial, the whole space seemed positively filled up to the windows with a cloud of white tulle. The old nobility (the Legitimists as they call themselves), look upon her as a pattern of bad taste, and shrink from any imitation of her inventions, although we follow them greedily, as if it was possible that what suited one pretty woman might be worn by all the world.

A most amusing paragraph lately appeared in one of our daily papers, commenting upon the report that she was going to appear as the goddess Diana, at a masked ball, to be given by her mother, the Countess of Montijo, during the Easter festivities. If it be true, we certainly agree with the writer, that the idea is more classical than dignified. A sovereign might appear before her people in something more symbolic of her station than a short tulle tunic and pink boots; but it is a good thing that there are wits enough to be found to fill the many papers that are printed, particularly when they do no positive harm by their jokes.

If, however, we look back upon the preceding fashions, of which we have endeavoured to give a slight idea, it will be seen that we are now much more reasonable than many of our predecessors. The “steel nuisance” (as it might not be inapplicable to unfortunate men, who take their daily way through our huge metropolis in old-fashioned omnibuses) is no new invention; and it is certainly worn in a more rational form than in former years. One thing to be deplored is, that all grades now adopt the same style, never thinking that the spreading steel skeleton underneath, which gives a handsome material more value, only serves to show the poverty of an inferior one. The only fault that can be advanced against us at present is, the enormous quantity of stuff which we use in our skirts. In one thing we might imitate our neighbours to advantage, and that is, in having fewer dresses in wear at one time; the principal cause why they always look so fashionable being, that they only have one or two dresses every year. They are trying to bring in short waists again; but that whim we ought to have too much good taste to follow; the waist is in its natural place at present, and the arms are free. We caused them to lengthen their waists in 1815; let us show that we are equally independent now, and as ready and able to give them a lesson in more than one thing, as we were in that memorable year.

Chess.—By playing at chess we learn—1st, Foresight; 2ndly, Circumspection; 3rdly, Caution, not to make our moves too hastily. We learn, also, the habit of not being discouraged by present bad appearances in the state of our affairs, the habit of hoping for a favourable chance, and of persevering in the search of resources.—*Franklin*.

EXTRACTS FROM NEW BOOKS, &c.

DEAD VIOLETS.*

They took them from the woodland glade
Where they awoke,
Beneath the sprouting hawthorn shade,—
Before the chestnut leaves were spread,—
Long ere the buds burst on the oak,
Or yet the lads were flecked with red,—
And smiled on spring with love-dewed eyes.
They took them from the sweet spring air,
They took them from the sweet spring skies,
They took them, for they were so fair,—
And they are dead.

They took her from the woodland cot
Where she had birth,
And seasons of her even lot
Passed light and happy o'er her head,
And her glad heart laughed in young mirth:
She was too beautiful, they said,
To gladden some poor rustic's days;
They took her from obscurity,
They gave her worship, gave her praise,
But she had need of love more high—
And she is dead.

LADY JANE GREY AND HER FATHER-IN-LAW.

Lady Jane Grey, as every one is aware, had been married while yet a child to Guildford Dudley, son of the Duke of Northumberland, and brother to that Robert Dudley who afterwards became so powerful as Earl of Leicester. They were a handsome, daring, and ambitious race. Northumberland resolved that his son, as Lady Jane's husband, should be king. Lady Jane's title was untenable in law; but the Crown, as Northumberland knew, had not always gone in the course of law. At the time of Edward's death Jane was at Chelsea, surrounded by the duke's creatures. On Sunday, the 9th of July, she received a message from the duke to repair instantly to Sion House, to receive a message from the king. The poor child, so soon to be made the sport of wild and reckless men, set out. The scene is thus described by Mr. Froude in the fifth volume of his *History of England*, just published by Messrs. Parker and Son:—

“She went alone. There was no one at the palace when she arrived; but immediately after Northumberland came, attended by Pembroke, Northampton, Huntingdon, and Arundel. The Earl of Pembroke, as he approached, knelt to kiss her hand. Lady Northumberland and Lady Northampton entered, and the duke, as President of the Council, rose to speak. ‘The king,’ he said, ‘was no more. A godly life had been followed, as a consolation to their sorrows, by a godly end, and in leaving the world he had not forgotten his duty to his subjects. His Majesty had prayed on his death-bed that Almighty God would protect the realm from false opinions, and especially from his unworthy sister; he had reflected that both the Lady Mary and the Lady Elizabeth had been cut off by act of Parliament from the succession as illegitimate. King Henry did not intend that the crown should be worn by either of them; King Edward, therefore, had, before his death, bequeathed it to his cousin, the Lady Jane; and, should the Lady Jane die without children, to her younger sister; and he entreated the council, for their honour's sake and for the sake of the realm, to see that his will was observed.’ Northumberland, as he concluded, dropt on his knees; the four lords knelt with him, and, doing homage to the Lady Jane as queen, they swore that they would keep their faith or lose their lives in her defence. Lady Jane shook, covered her face with her hands, and fell fainting to the ground. Her first simple grief was for Edward's death; she felt it as the loss of a dearly loved brother. The weight of her own fortune was still more agitating; when she came to herself, she cried that it could not be; the crown was not for her, she could not bear it—she was not fit for it. Then—knowing nothing of the falsehoods which Northumberland had told her—she clasped her hands, and, in a revulsion of feeling, she prayed God that if the great place to which she was called was indeed justly hers, He would give her grace to govern for His service and for the welfare of His people. So passed Sunday, the 9th of July, at Sion House. In London, the hope of first securing Mary being disappointed, the king's death had been publicly acknowledged; circulars were sent out to the sheriffs, mayors, magistrates, in the usual style, announcing the accession of Queen Jane, and the troops were sworn man by man to the new sovereign. Sir William Petre and Sir John Cheke waited on the Emperor's ambassador to express a hope that the alteration in the succession would not affect the good understanding between the courts of England and Flanders. The preachers were set to work to pacify the citizens; and, if Seelyne is to be believed, a blood

* From “Blanche Lisle and other Poems.” By Cecil Home. (Macmillan and Co.)

cement was designed to strengthen the new throne; and Gardiner, the Duke of Norfolk, and Lord Courtenay, were directed to prepare for death in three days. But Northumberland would scarcely have risked an act of gratuitous tyranny. Norfolk, being under attainder, might have been put to death without violation of the *Forms of law*, by warrant from the crown; but Gardiner was unconquered, and Courtenay had never been accused of crime. The next day, Monday, the 10th of July, the royal barges came down the Thames from Richmond; and at three o'clock in the afternoon Lady Jane landed at the broad staircase at the Tower, as queen, in undesired splendour.”

For a fortnight she ruled at the Tower, a prisoner more than a queen, even there, in the midst of her own guard.

DIVINES OF THE BACKWOODS.

On the frontier-land of the United States there are frontier-preachers suitable to the frontier-Christians there located. These are treated with great hospitality, to the considerable horror of all the yellow-legged fowls in the district, who know a Methodist preacher as soon as they see him, and the sight of whom is to them a personal announcement of “death in the pot.” All that is asked of the preacher in return is that he will not be too lengthy. One of these expansive preachers once espied a hungry fellow walking out of chapel, just as dinner-time was signalled by the clock. “Stop, friend,” said the sermonizer, “I’m not yet through.”—“I’m off to dinner, parson,” was the reply, “and shall be back again long before you are through, I take it.” Here is a sketch of one of these preachers:—

“I must describe one of these men, the Rev. Wilson Pitner, familiarly known among his associates as Wils Pitner. Swarthy as an Indian, he was lithe and strong as one. Born and bred upon the border, he was thoroughly versed in the whole range of wood-craft. He could pick a squirrel's eye with a rifle-ball at a hundred yards, or guide you with unerring precision across an untracked prairie. No trapper was more skilled in snaring the musk-rat and otter; and his line from the flowery meads, where the bee collected his honeyed sweets to the hive in the hollow tree where they were stored, was as true as the insect's own. Books had done little for him, but nature had taught him many a lesson—deep and long. With a powerful voice, capable of almost every modulation, a brilliant eye, a vivid nature, and a soul deeply in earnest, he would sometimes pour forth torrents of fiery eloquence that no human sensibilities could withstand. Let him have ‘liberty,’ as it was styled—or, to employ its equivalent, let him ‘swing clear’ in a treatment of a subject with which he was familiar, technically called a ‘sugar stick’—and not Christmas Evans, the great Welsh orator, could surpass him in the power of his popular appeals. It could not be expected that his expectations would always be as correct as they were independent. He once said, ‘My brethren, the Apostle Paul declares that faith cometh by hearing; and Mr. Wesley says so, too; but I take the liberty of differing from both these gentlemen. I knew a man once who was so deaf that he could not hear the loudest thunder, and he would more faith than anybody I ever saw. Now, did his faith come by hearing?’ He was subject to fits of great depression. On recovering from one of these, a friend asked him how he felt on coming out of the fog and gloom. ‘Feel!’ he exclaimed, ‘why, as if my soul were running horse-races in the grand prairie of divinity.’”

And here is a gentleman to match Wilson Pitner:—“A prominent divine of another denomination, meaning to be slightly sarcastic, once said to my old friend Mr. Cartwright, ‘How is it that you have no doctors of divinity in your denomination?’—‘Our divinity is not sick, and don't need doctoring,’ said the sturdy backwoodsman. Assuming a graver tone, he then said, ‘Tell me how it is that you take so many men from the plough-tail, the forge, and the carpenter's shop, and in a few years make excellent preachers of them, without sending them to college or theological seminary?’—‘We old ones tell the young ones all we know, and they try to tell the people, and they go on trying till they can; that's our college course,’ was the answer.”

How TO PRESERVE LADIES' FURS.—Fine furs should be kept in a cold place. An experienced dealer will tell, the moment he puts his hand on a piece of fur, if it has been lying in a warm, dry atmosphere; it renders the fur harsh, dry, and shabby, entirely destroying the rich, smooth softness which it will have if kept in a cold room.

* From “Ten Years of Plancher-Life: Chapters from an Autobiography.” By W. H. Milburn. With an Introduction by the Rev. W. Arthur, A.M. Low and Co.

London.—Printed for the Proprietors by WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, at 121, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Bride, in the City of London; and published by the said WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, at 82, Fleet-street, London.—SATURDAY MAY 19, 1860.